THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 270

** ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS (Greater Boston Newsstands) | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

President Backs Red Cross To Supervise War Relief; WPA Rolls Rise Sharply

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 12, 1939

President Links Red Cross to War Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt urged today that relief agencies collecting funds in this country to aid European war victims co-ordinate their activities with the Red Cross.

In a statement issued and drafted with the approval of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Norman Davis, Red Cross Chairman, the President said he hoped this would be done to "prevent duplication and confusion, avoid waste and promote the utmost efficiency."

WPA Relief Rolls Rise 173,202 in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Work Projects Administration reported today that there were 1,833,202 persons on work relief rolls as of Oct. 4, an increase of 43,588 over the previous week. The new total was an increase of 173,202 from the 1939 low of 1,660,000 reached last month.

Officials said increases resulted from more numerous relief demands as winter months approached.

Columbus Day Fetes Link Americas

Christopher Columbus's landing in the New World 447 years ago was commemorated in Columbus Day exercises in many cities. Significance of his arrival to the western hemisphere was emphasized in Pan American ceremonies in Boston, said to be the only City to give this color to the celebration. Flags and national anthems of the 22 countries of the New World were loaned by the Pan American Union.

Spanish Cities Pay Honor to Explorer

ZARAGOZA, Spain (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco celebrated Columbus Day today with a radio speech to South America reaffirming the unity of Hispanic culture.

The day also was commemorated in Huelva, whence the Columbus fleet sailed; Seville, where the explorer was buried—according to the Spaniards, but not the Dominicans—and Granada.

Morrison Resigns as A. F. L. Secretary-Treasurer

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Frank Morrison, veteran of the American labor movement, resigned today as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor after service in that office since 1896. Convention drift indicated his successor would be George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor. [Details: Page 2.]

Homeland Rush of Americans Reported Lagging

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced today that "the great majority of American citizens in Europe who required transportation have been taken care of.

The Department said the liner Acadia left Cobh, Ireland, yesterday, with only 520 passengers, although she has a maximum capacity of 860. The St. John will sail from England on Oct. 14 and is waiting to obtain a full booking.

It was stated that 6,182 passengers arrived in New York from Europe for the week ended Oct. 6.

Union Officers Indicted in Federal Building Probe

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Federal grand jury here returned today the first indictment in the Justice Department's campaign against alleged restraints of trade in the building industry, naming one labor union and five labor union officers and representatives.

The indictment charged Local 639 of the Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers (A. F. of L.), and five officers, with conspiracy to restrain trade in materials used in the construction of buildings and other projects in the District of Columbia.

A grand jury in Cleveland, Ohio, began a similar investigation last week, and orders have been given for a special jury to convene in New York, Nov. 9.

150 Resign in Japanese Foreign Office Rift

TOKYO (AP)—Vice-Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani offered his resignation today, thus assuming responsibility for a Foreign Office controversy which precipitated notices of resignation by more than 150 persons.

Protesting against the proposed establishment of a Trade Ministry which would absorb the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Foreign Office, 113 permanent employees of the Foreign Office resigned Oct. 11.

Scott Elected President of Propeller Club

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas A. Scott of New York City was elected President of the Propeller Club of the United States today, defeating H. C. Jefferson of Baltimore, Md.

The Club selected New Orleans, La., for the 1940 meeting.

Gamblers Lose in Midwest As Political Grip Is Broken

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Midwest cities are finding that gambling places can be closed when law enforcement officials do their duty. Several large cities that for years have put up with these illegal places and thus have helped indirectly to pay the bills for crooked politics are learning they don't have to stand by and see the public fleeced.

Kansas City, Mo., has probably seen the biggest change for good, a survey in this section shows. But St. Louis is also convincing the illegal "bookies" that it means business. The territory around Indianapolis has been helped by a county sheriff who is opposed to slot machines, and other Indiana cities have benefited by a stringent law against these mechancial gambling devices. Even Chicago, with its deeply intrenched gambling racket, is seeing signs of an awakening as a result of a split between political leaders and a recent revealing report of a grand jury.

Kansas City's transformation from a "wide open town," as boasted by the former city manager affiliated with the Pendergast machine, to a city where even minor gambling is suppressed, was accomplished in less than a year. And the reform appears to be sticking. While the machine is not yet completely ousted from Kansas City politics, the law enforcement program put in force by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark is in effect.

"It is difficult to find a place to bet on the races here," said one observer recently. "And what a contrast this is to the old days!"

The change has been brought about by the combined efforts of the Governor, of county grand juries which investigated gambling and indicted some leading operators of gambling houses, and by federal prosecutors who went after the gambling racketeers from the angle of income tax evasion. Chief factor in the cleanup was the reorganization of the Kansas City Police Department after Governor Stark had pushed through the Legislature a law giving him authority to appoint the chief. He put in office a capable man, former member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and there wasn't any more fooling.

At the present time, ouster proceedings are pending in the Missouri Supreme Court against two County officers charged with failure to perform their duties, among which is the suppression of gambling. Both men still hold office, but the gamblers are gone in spite of them, it is pointed out here. One group attempted to transfer its operations across the river into rural territory, but this place, too, was quickly closed.

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She Wants to Fly

By a Staff Photographer

Ruth Hallstrand

Ruth is the only girl student in Greater Boston to be accepted for flying instruction under the new Government plan, but she needs $40 to take advantage of it. Here she is as the Jackson College Junior and in her flying togs getting ready to go.

Boston Girl Wins Federal Flying Offer

All that stands between Ruth Hallstrand, Jackson College Junior, only girl student in the Greater Boston area to be accepted thus far for flying instruction under the new Government plan, and her chosen aeronautical career, is $40.

Ruth is a pretty blonde, slight, not the boyish type popularly supposed to be interested in an occupation predominantly identified

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$2.50-a-Week Houses Prove A Big Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Forty-nine WPA-built houses renting for $2.50 a week, Fort Wayne's contribution to the low-cost housing movement, have been in use for nearly a year now, and the Local Housing Authority thinks the experiment justifies the erection of 100 more.

The Authority has no lack of prospective tenants for these three-room bungalows with bath. Some 700 applicants from badly housed families are on file. The hitch lies in obtaining more WPA labor. This has not been forthcoming, and local opinion blames the delay on the reluctance of the WPA to enter into what appears to be competition with the building trades.

It is thought now that eventually some compromise may be worked out with the United States Housing Authority so that its resources can be tapped. Previously, Fort Wayne turned down a $1,500,000 subsidy from the Government because its terms were held not compatible with the plan worked out for this city by the local housing people.

The plan which has produced houses with rentals so low that they attracted national attention called for the erection of portable houses on vacant, tax-burdened lots which the City Authority took over for payment of $1. Owners were willing to lend this property indefinitely on condition that they could get it back any time they wanted it. The houses, being of the pre-fabricated, knock-down variety developed at Purdue University, can be moved off the lot any time such a demand is made, it is said.

Some housing experts have criticized the plan on this point, saying that scattering the units makes systematic management impossible and prevents tenants from having the use of community playgrounds and other facilities available to tenants in a mass project.

Chamberlain Says No and No To Uncertain Hitler Peace; U. S. Sends Plea for Finland

Move at Washington is in line with wishes of Scandinavian bloc in halting Moscow.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The United States Government today ordered its Ambassador to Soviet Russia to express the "earnest hope" of this Government that nothing will occur which might "affect injuriously" the peaceful relations between Russia and Finland.

The State Department will take the line that this was entirely a unilateral and independent act of the United States Government, but it is well known here that the Scandinavian neutrals have made the most earnest pleas in the last two days that action of this sort should be taken.

The above information was learned on the highest authority here today, and official confirmation is anticipated as soon as definite word comes to the State Department direct from Ambassador Laurence J. Steinhardt to the effect that the communication was actually delivered. Press dispatches from Moscow stating that Mr. Steinhardt had a long conversation at the Russian Foreign Office have not yet been supported by the State Department's own information.

Wants Neutrals Kept Out

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has declared it to be his hope that the European war should not spread. By urging Russia now to refrain from warlike moves against Finland, he makes it the even stronger hope of the United States that the expanding nations shall particularly refrain from drawing the major neutrals into the war. No secret is made of the concern here lest Finland should be regarded only as a pathway to the strategic Aaland Islands which are the military key to the defense and continued independence of Sweden and Norway.

Thus far, the State Department has scrupulously refrained from declaring Russia to be a belligerent or an aggressor in the case of Poland and the nations of the Baltic. This restraint is understood to reflect a desire not to embarrass the British and French Governments, which have chosen to hope that Russia may still turn against Germany, and at the same time conform to an American desire not to intervene or waste its influence on lesser maneuvers in Central Europe.

But the northern neutrals are considered to be quite another

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Finns ask Russian Objectives: Page 5.

Finland Hopes for Best But Is Ready to Fight

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 12 (AP)—Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko expressed the hope today that no difficulties would arise between Finland and Soviet Russia in their Moscow negotiations but said there were "certain international rules which cannot be overlooked."

The Foreign Minister spoke in an interview a few hours before the conversations began in Moscow with Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, representing Finland.

"No demands have been put before us yet," he said. "We have been asked to exchange views, and we have no reason to reject such a request. We would do the same for any other state."

Talked to Others

He declined to discuss the diplomatic activity reported progressing in other capitals, but said Finland, "of course," had communicated with friendly nations in regard to the situation.

He said he had had long distance conversations with Washington, presumably with the Finnish Minister, yesterday.

The Foreign Minister said the length of the negotiations in Moscow depended "on the questions we discuss."

Mr. Erkko, who has been editor and publisher of one of Helsingfors' newspapers, referred to the removal of women and children into the country and other actions as "precautionary measures" similar to what all neutral nations had taken.

There are increasing numbers of civil guards on the streets; border fortifications have been strengthened, and preparations have been made for air raid protection, including the construction of dugouts.

Neutrality Active

"Modern neutrality is active neutrality," he said.

"If a neutral cannot defend itself against threats then it no longer is neutral and independent."

"I hope nothing will happen, and I am convinced that the Russian Government does not want anything to happen any more than we do," Mr. Erkko said.

Blaming the war and the general European situation for Finland's uphappy position, the Foreign Minister said his country always wanted to remain clear of any European struggle and to develop along with the Scandinavian countries.

How the Bremen Outwitted Blockade in Dash to Russia

(Copyright 1939, by the Associated Press)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12—A Netherlands seaman on the German liner Bremen declared today the vessel reached Murmansk, North Russian port, after a thrilling voyage during which she flew the Soviet flag and preparations were made to destroy her rather than allow her to fall in British hands.

E. Post, a cook and only Netherlands seaman on the Bremen when she sailed Aug. 30 from New York, told his story in a copyrighted interview with the Amsterdam newspaper Het Volk after his return to his native country.

He said Capt. Adolf Ahrens skirted the blockade of the British fleet with barrels of gasoline on deck ready for burning the vessel rather than allow her to be captured by the British.

The voyage was veiled in such secrecy, he said, that the crew did not know the liner's destination, all rights were extinguished during the North Atlantic crossing and the wireless answered no calls.

Destination a Secret

Mr. Post said that after some days at sea he realized the Bremen was sailing far to the north, because of the cold weather, but that he had no idea where she was going.

There were no passengers or cargo and every precaution was made to save the crew in event of an attack.

The vessel was painted gray as she sped across the Atlantic. She travelled much of the time in heavy mist, which helped to conceal her from any ships near her course.

Mr. Post said the Bremen flew the Soviet flag and the flag of the North German-Lloyd Line, but carried no German colors.

He said Captain Ahrens called the crew together Sept. 3, the day Great Britain and France declared war, and told them the war had started.

Ready to Sink Bremen

"It doesn't look very good for us," he quoted the Captain as saying, "for I've sworn that the English won't seize me and my ship while I'm alive. I would rather sink the Bremen."

Mr. Post brought back pictures of crew activity on the voyage, showing among other things how they painted the hull of the liner while suspended in lifeboats.

One picture showed a group in which Mr. Post was conspicuous as the only one not giving the Nazi salute.

"Sir, sir, what a journey we have had," the Hollander said in summing up the trip.

"I can tell you I have sailed many seas in my life and have seen many ports, but I have experienced nothing like this.

"The Old Man (Captain Ahrens) brought us through, and no matter what you might say about a Nazi captain, he, together with all these clever boys, outwitted the British Navy."

Delayed in New York

He told of delays in New York and how the vessel sailed Aug. 30 with only a few officers knowing where she was going.

[The Bremen, 51,731 tons and $20,000,000 flagship of the German merchant fleet, was delayed in New York while United States customs officials inspected her for possible arms.

She sailed only 36 hours before Germany invaded Poland. Many sources subsequently reported she had reached Mur-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

—*And He Returned*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12—The British Royal Air Force pilot who "escaped" from Iceland recently is to go back to Iceland, and remain a prisoner, in order to keep his word.

Thus Britain has ended the case of the pilot who made a forced landing in Iceland, was reported to have given his parole not to escape internment, and then flew his plane back to England.

According to an announcement by the British Air Ministry yesterday the pilot left Raufarhöfn under the impression that he had not given his word to stay. It stated further that when he was informed that the Iceland authorities considered he was interned and under parole, he expressed his willingnss to return.

An apology, it was stated, had been sent by the British Government to Count Eduard Reventlow, Danish Minister at London, who on behalf of the Icelandic authorities had protested against the departure of the plane.

The plane, apparently on reconnaisance work, and with a crew of nine aboard, had got lost in a fog Sept. 27 and landed at the small trading post of Raufarhöfn in the north of the island. The local authorities stated that the pilot had given his word to abide by the Government's orders, which were that the plane should be flown to the capital, Reykjavik, early in the morning of Sept. 28. However, at 6 a. m., the plane took off and disappeared and later reported in Britain.

Immediately on getting Count Reventlow's protest the British Admiralty ordered an inquiry into Iceland's charges stating that if violation of parole were proved the Government would take "appropriate action."

Britain wants deeds rather than words to restore its faith in German pledges.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told Adolf Hitler today he could have peace if he wanted it but it "must be a real and settled peace" and not that outlined by the German Führer in the Reichstag last Friday.

Replying to Herr Hitler's peace overtures, Mr. Chamberlain, in his weekly war report to the House of Commons, scorned "an uneasy truce interrupted by constant alarms and repeated threats."

He said the proposals of Herr Hitler's speech were "vague and uncertain and contain no suggestion for righting the wrongs done to Czechoslovakia and Poland."

"The German Government and the German Government alone," Mr. Chamberlain declared, stands in the way of the "peace we are determined to secure."

The Prime Minister said that lacking "convincing proof" by definite acts and guarantees of Herr Hitler's will for peace, Britain and France "must persevere in our duty to the end."

Supported by Labor

When Mr. Chamberlain finished his comparatively brief declaration, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, spoke in support.

Britain, Mr. Chamberlain declared, could not accept such a basis for peace as Herr Hitler proposed "without forfeiting her honor."

Mr. Chamberlain said that even if Herr Hitler's proposals contained suggestions for righting the wrongs of Poland and Czechoslovakia, "it would still be necessary to ask by what practical means the German Government intends to convince the world that aggressions will cease and that pledges will be kept."

Looking beyond the war, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, "whatever may be the issue of the present struggle and in whatever way it may be brought to a conclusion, the world will not be the same world that we have known before."

Looking Beyond Victory

The Prime Minister added:

"We are not aiming only at victory, but rather looking beyond it to the laying of a foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the lot of every succeeding generation."

"It is for Germany to make her choice," he asserted, whether to continue the war or show she wants peace by "definite acts and by the provision of effective guarantees" that her undertakings will be carried out.

Mr. Chamberlain refrained from giving a specific statement on Britain's war aims despite a widespread demand in some political quarters for such a statement.

"We must take it that the proposals which the German Chancellor puts forward for the establishment of what he calls 'the certainty of European security' are to be based on recognition of his conquests and his right to do what he pleases with the conquered," the Prime Minister said.

Dominions Consulted

Mr. Chamberlain stressed that Herr Hitler's overtures were examined by Britain "in consultation with the governments of the Dominions and of the French Republic."

"The plain truth is that, after our past experience, it is no longer possible to rely upon the unsupported word of the present German Government," Mr. Chamberlain declared.

The Prime Minister said "acts—not words alone—must be forthcoming before we and France would be justified in ceasing to wage war to the utmost of our strength."

"The issue is plain.

"Either the German Government must give convincing proof of the

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Text of Chamberlain speech: Page 18.

Intimate Message from Washington

Any War in Europe Causes a Lot of Racial Group Feeling in the United States, as Result of Former Freedom of Immigration

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

It is an unfortunate, but inevitable, fact that any war in Europe revives half-forgotten Old World jealousies, sympathies and loyalties amid the heterogeneous racial population of the United States. This was infinitely more true at the outbreak of the World War than it is today, for up to 1914 aliens had been pouring into America at the rate of a million a year.

It was a cultural strain that few other nations could have stood and that many Americans even at the time, thought a mistake, particularly as the immigrant sources had shifted from northern to southern Europe. In any event, that influx has now been shut off.

No nation ever welcomed aliens more generously than America or assumed the inevitable burdens of assimilation more carelessly. Today, restrictions have been clamped down, national origin quotas have been established and the country is by that degree better able to withstand the passions of a European crisis. The holiday from mass immigration has aided America in taking a more unprejudiced and judicial view of the rights and wrongs of the war in Europe and in guiding itself accordingly. It is a trend that will go on with every year's increase of the ratio of native-born population as against the minority foreign-born.

National Loyalties Persist

But national loyalties for good or evil take a long time to efface and the political effect of rival racial groups is still a matter of importance in many areas. With the invasion of the Baltic States for example and the threat to the Scandinavian countries and Finland, a group of citizens who heretofore have not taken much interest one way or another in the neutrality fight are suddenly becoming articulate.

With every mile that Germany or Russia advances into neutral territory it is automatic that this counter-action in the United States should grow. The sentimental family bonds with the "old country" are apt to persist long, long years. One needs only to consider the appeals of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and their effect on certain voters of Irish nationality to see the proof of this. The relationship of Eire to Great Britain is a well established fact in American politics.

It would be inaccurate to say that Coughlinite support on the neutrality bill fight is wholly drawn from this source, but on the other hand no realistic politician would discount the connection. In the same way, and with similar reservations, there is a large group of industrious French-Canadians in New England whose desire to remain isolated from Old World quarrels is a political axiom. The relationship of certain German groups to the neutrality fight is even more direct, though the activities of the Bund have perhaps been exaggerated in news stories from Washington.

There's a Political Side

No criticism is necessarily implied in pointing out such traditional national loyalties, for part of America's rich cultural wealth has come from the composite gifts which many Old World countries have laid at its feet. But approached from the political angle it seems to be true that the loudest voices heard from the racial blocs at the outset in the neutrality fight were opposed to revision, while those now coming into hearing tend to the other side.

Czechoslovakia has been snuffed out, and there are a good many Czechs in America. Austria has gone, and there are Austrians in the big cities. More particularly now there are the Poles and the threatened Scandinavians. Take Detroit for example. The largest single European-born group in the city is Polish. The next largest happens to be British and North Irish. It takes political courage, such as that which Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan, undoubtedly possesses, to go against their undoubted sympathies in the European conflict.

Moving further west into the wheat States the Scandinavian element is one of the predominant foreign-born groups. In Minneapolis, for instance, the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish foreign-born element is twice that of all other European-born groups combined. In St. Paul the Scandinavian colony is equal to all the rest together. Today, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, not to mention Finland are stirred by the Russian thrust as they have not been in a generation. Whether this will finally have political effect in the Wheat Belt depends on future events. It is a matter worth at least a footnote in Washington coverage however. One is reminded of it by the fact that Senator Chan Gurney, a Republican of South Dakota, who was thought to be hard and fast in the anti-repeal camp, has come out now for repeal. No generalization is possible for some of the strongest repeal opponents—Nye and Frazier of North Dakota, Shipstead and Lundeen of Minnesota—come from these areas, but it is fair to speculate that, if a Russian thrust does really menace the Scandinavian countries, a great shift in sentiment may occur.

Richard L. Strout

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's answer to Hitler was no, and again no. Prime Minister Chamberlain, replying to the Hitler "peace" offer, told the Commons that no peace could be envisaged without righting the wrong to Czechoslovakia and Poland. He did not make the expected specific statement of Britain's peace aim.

The United States expressed to the Soviets the "earnest hope" that conflict might be avoided between Russia and Finland.

On the Western Front the usual reconnaissance work continued, with the Germans showing rather more activity. A new phase of the struggle was revealed in the announcement that British and French authorities had been in conference regarding plans to increase the economic pressure against Germany to the limit.

At Sea Britain claimed the capture of the 13,615-ton German steamer Cap Norte in the South Atlantic. A member of the crew of the German liner Bremen in Amsterdam reported the ship to be in Murmansk, Russia.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, 6 and 18.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1939

Morrison Resigns A. F. of L. Post

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor received today the resignation of its veteran Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Morrison, who probably more than any other national labor leader of today embodies in his own career the rise of American organized labor from minor place to the largest labor movement in the world.

Mr. Morrison has been secretary of the A. F. of L. since 1896. Trade Union leaders predicted George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor and member of the Plumbers' Union, would succeed him. Delegates raised a $6,000 a year retirement compensation for Mr. Morrison.

In announcing his retirement, Mr. Morrison said:

"I do it with a full heart. All circumstances considered, it will be helpful to the trade union movement at this time."

In his first speech to a federation gathering since his faction of the United Auto Workers International switched from the Congress of International Organizations to the A. F. of L., Homer Martin today renewed many of his "dictator" charges against John L. Lewis, asserting the C. I. O. chief held the greatest "contempt for autonomous rights of C. I. O. affiliates." The U. A. W. split into two camps early this year.

Mr. Martin, a one-time clergyman, charged that Mr. Lewis set up C. I. O. because of his ambition "to control a labor empire."

"Since he could not control the American Federation," he said, "his first objective was to destroy it. In his mad schemes, he was joined by the inveterate enemies of the American labor movement, the Communist Party."

The A. F. of L. avoided a specific stand on neutrality law revision. The Resolutions Committee report passed over the issue of neutrality revision with these words:

"Should our country by any action indicate its official support of some of the warring countries, we could not help but become allied with them, an alliance which we would not then be free to sever during the period of the war or afterwards."

This action contrasted with the view expressed by A. F. of L. President William Green that labor would accept and support President Roosevelt's neutrality revision program.

A. F. of L. Vice-President Matthew Woll declared labor had "but scant recognition" in war emergency planning, and the convention adopted immediately an Illinois resolution demanding that the A. F. of L. take action to protect labor from a "war dictatorship."

Labor Co-operates in Canada To Avert Strikes in Wartime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Pledging co-operation with the Government and employers in preventing industrial strikes during the war, W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labor, stated recently that Canada's war effort is not likely to be hampered by any disturbance of relations between workers and employers. Formality will be dispensed with and reliance placed upon patriotism and good will to settle such disputes as may occur and to prevent them from leading to interruptions of work, he declared.

The unions affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labor have always preferred to negotiate on wages and working conditions directly, without intervention of third parties. At this time when the Nation stands to arms against National Socialist aggression, it is incumbent upon the participants in industry to seek to avoid regimentation on the home front, through measures requiring a burdensome bureaucracy for their administration. said Mr. Burford.

The Canadian Federation of Labor has already assured the Minister of Labor that it will co-operate with the Government until victory is gained. It is confident that the restraint that its members cheerfully undertake to exercise will be voluntarily shared by the controllers of industry and that neither strike nor lockout will stop the machinery for a moment until the war is won.

Rumania Sends Many Reserves Back to Plowing

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Rumania sent tens of thousands of its reserve soldiers home Oct. 12 to do the fall plowing and announced that all reservists would be granted similar leaves before winter.

The Government took steps at the same time to ease Rumania's minority problems.

It gave the Ministry of Agriculture a large loan for relief of poverty in Bessarabia.

The Hungarian minority in six border counties was given the right to send its children to schools of its own choice and to have them taught in the Hungarian language except for history and geography which must be taught in Rumanian.

Union Demands Delay Television Views of Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Actor-producer disagreement over a union code for television stage performers, which were to have been initiated by the National Broadcasting Company with Max Gordon's musical show, "Very Warm In May," now in rehearsal, Oct. 11, had brought the indefinite postponement of this new venture in radiocasting. Mr. Gordon said he could not meet the demand by Actors Equity that he pay each performer in the musical a full week's salary for each performance.

National Broadcasting Company spokesmen indicated the experiment in television "previews" of Broadway openings would be held in abeyance pending settlement of the controversy. Union status in the television field is at present a major issue between Actors Equity, which claims the right of dominion, and the Associated Actors and Artists of America, American Federation of Labor parent of actor unions.

No Public Bills

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House of Representatives reached a new low for the session Oct. 11, not a single public bill being introduced. There were only two private bills, far below the normal number.

Convoys See Iroquois Safely to Port

Wide World

The United States Liner 150 Miles at Sea Caught From Air by Camerman

The liner, supposedly under threat of sinking, is in the right background. On right foreground is a United States Navy destroyer, with a second destroyer on the left. A Navy bomber completed the escort.

Iroquois Safe in Port Despite Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Despite warnings by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Chief of the Germany Admiralty, that it would be sunk in a manner similar to the Athenia, the steamship Iroquois, chartered by the United States Lines, was tied at its North River Pier today following its arrival here with 577 passengers last night. The Iroquois was convoyed from mid-Atlantic by two American destroyers—the 395 and the 387—to protect it from any underseas craft attack.

No submarines were sighted during the voyage, passengers and crew reported, and a thorough search of baggage and all parts of the vessel by the crew when reports of the warning were received disclosed no explosives.

Storm Was Heavy

Passengers and crew of the vessel, normally plying American coastal ports, did, however, report they had met with an extremely heavy storm, which shook the craft from bow to stern for hours.

When Capt. Edgar A. Chelton, Master of the Iroquois, received notice from Washington that Germany had warned his vessel would be sunk, he shielded passengers from this knowledge until the American naval convoy met them on Oct. 8, after their departure from Cobh, Ireland, on Oct. 3. Captain Chelton told reporters when he arrived here he had all tubes removed from radios so that passengers aboard the vessel would not hear of the announced sinking of the craft. Passengers were not panicky when told of the announcement by the German Admiralty, he added.

Its First Crossing

The Iroquois was chartered by the United States Lines from its owners, the Clyde Mallory Line, to aid in evacuation of Americans stranded by the war in Europe. The voyage was its maiden trans-Atlantic crossing.

Nearly 3,500 passengers from Europe entered the port of New York these last two days. The Washington, of the United States Lines, arrived here with 1,535 passengers; the Saturnia, of the Italian Line, with 1,285 passengers, and the Jean Jadot, of the Belgian Line, with 12, made port.

Passengers aboard the Jean Jadot told of the rescue of 44 crew members of the torpedoed 10,000-ton British tanker Regent Tiger, sunk by a German submarine 500 miles off Bishops Light, England, on Sept. 8.

C. I. O. Backs Roosevelt In Neutrality Program

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations is officially enrolled today among the supporters of President Roosevelt's neutrality policy.

In unanimously taking this stand at its second national convention yesterday, the C. I. O. pledged itself to stand against involvement in the European war and proclaimed the intention of the C. I. O. to "defend the free insstitutions of this Republic, the greatest democracy on earth."

"Labor wants no war or any part of it," said the resolution and . . . it must ever be the purpose of the United States to remain out of these wars."

The delegates adopted a resolution placing the C. I. O. behind an old-age pension program "in co-operation with all progressive and old-age groups."

Pension Proposals

It proposed pensions based on a flat maximum of $60 a month with supplementary allowances for wives up to $90 a month for each married couple, and a minimum age limit of 60.

Other approved resolutions dealing with social security matters asked for medical insurance on a Federal basis providing free care for low-income groups; a program of industrial hygiene control to prevent industrial diseases, with Department of Labor supervision; expansion of the Federal programs of assistance to states for the needy, blind, widows, and dependent children; legislation to provide cash benefits to workers for permanent disability, as part of the old-age insurance program, and establishment of a uniform national unemployment compensation system on a Federal basis.

The delegates adopted other resolutions in which the convention deplored the "failure of Congress" to authorize expansion of the United States Housing Authority program and demanded passage of such legislation at the 1940 session, and approved the proposed amendment of the United States Housing Act to provide for low-rent rural housing.

The delegates adopted a resolution declaring the Ford Motor Company, the P. Lorillard Company, and the Midcontinent Petroleum Company "unfair to labor."

Companies Criticized

The resolution against the Ford Company was supported by R. J. Thomas, Detroit, President of the C. I. O.'s United Automotive Workers of America, who censured the firm for what he termed "its vicious job of physical violence aimed at C. I. O. organizers."

The resolution declared the Lorillard Tobacco Company has "attempted to deprive its employees of their right to organize into the Pioneer Tobacco Workers' Local, Industrial Union No. 55, at Middletown, Ohio," and accused the Petroleum Corporation with "wholesale discrimination against members of the Oil Workers' International Union."

John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., spoke in behalf of another resolution demanding passage of a proposed House of Representatives measure which would establish guarantees of collective bargaining in Government contracts and would call upon the President to issue an executive order establishing such guarantees.

The resolution stated "the Federal Government is now subsidizing through profitable contracts and loans corporations such as Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel, the Electric Boat Company, and the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, which are flagrant violators of the Natinal Labor Relations Act."

Mr. Lewis called for a standing vote, and the delegates rose in unanimous approval. The other resolutions also were adopted without dissent.

The committee on officers' reports presented an analysis of Mr. Lewis' message to the convention, and concluded that the C. I. O.'s four-year history showed it to be "the alert, effective, and responsible instrumentality of modern American labor."

Threat of 60,000 Men Idle Puts Auto Industry on Edge

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (AP)—Threatened idleness for 60,000 men, with Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Iudustrial Organizations stalemated in an assembly line dispute, today posed the biggest labor problem for the automobile industry since 1937's crippling sit-down strikes.

Negotiators for the Corporation and the Union, which have wrangled for five days over production speeds at the main Dodge plant met again but neither side expressed hopes of early settlement. Daily conferences were scheduled.

Virtually at a standstill as far as actual automobile output went, Chrysler's eight Detroit plants employing 40,000 production workers faced another day of inaction. A similar situation confronted plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, employing 15,000, because of a shortage of materials furnished by Chrysler.

Manifesting an increasing concern, the Federal Government sent an additional mediator to Detroit. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins ordered E. C. McDonald to join David T. Roadley here.

The Union demands a slower production rate. The Corporation has charged the Union with perpetrating a "slow-down" on the assembly line, which it said was tantamount to a "sit-down strike." Each accuses the other of attempting to influence pending negotiations for a new contract.

In reference to the contract, Richard T. Frankensteen, Regional Director of the Union, emphasized it would have to include "satisfactory adjustment" of "production standards."

"There is still time, if the Corporation is interested in peace on an honorable basis, to work out a solution," Mr. Frankensteen said.

"We are not ready to let the Union run the plants," retorted Herman L. Weckler, Vice-President in charge of Chrysler operations. "Production schedules are the function of the management."

Good-Will 'Proof'

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP)—Authoritative German quarters said today they considered the fact that the refugee ship Iroquois reached New York safely was "proof that the German Navy's fraternal attitude toward America had yielded a 100 per cent success."

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, had warned the United States Government that the Iroquois would be torpedoed.

Lehman Opens Way To Political Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Basis for hope of avoidance of another battle between the Executive Department of the State Government and the Republican Majority in the Assembly was had here Oct. 11 in an invitation Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has given to both Democratic and Republican legislative leaders to sit in with him on the budget hearings at which the basis will be laid for the 1940-'41 State cost sheet. These hearings will begin on Oct. 23.

Along with the legislative leaders, the Governor sent a bid to hearings to both the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. These invitations followed his proposal earlier this year for "a truce in politics."

In the past, only the chairman of the Fiscal Committees were asked to the hearings, at which State departmental heads offer estimates of the funds they will require during the fiscal year.

Naval Operations Chief Warns Against 'Crisis'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told a group of industrialists Oct. 11 that "we must realize that we are facing a crisis and we cannot close our eyes to it."

Addressing the annual dinner of the Army Ordnance Association, Admiral Stark said:

"Our voice and weight of influence in the matter is in direct relation to our state of preparedness. Prudence dictates we strengthen our defenses."

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War Readiness Hastened By Army and Navy Heads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—This Capital City fairly bristles with energetic preparedness moves on the part of the Army and Navy. A review of the past 24 hours shows the following developments:

Navy sources announced that Congress would probably be asked for $900,000,000 in the fiscal year 1941, as compared with the $773,000,000 appropriated in the current year. Out of this total something between $350,000,000 and $400,000,000 would be spent for new battleships of various kinds as opposed to $253,600,000 in the current year.

Some 750 industrialists at a meeting of the Army Ordnance Association heard Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, say that he did not know whether the United States was going into the war or not, but that he had one answer to all questions: "Prepare and stay prepared." He further said:

"We must realize that we are facing a crisis, and we cannot close our eyes to it. Our voice and weight of influence in the matter is in direct proportion to our state of preparedness."

Material Shipped

Both Army and Navy high commands meanwhile made a public protest that valuable strategic war materials such as tungsten, rubber, tin, chromium and manganese had been shipped out of the country to the importing interests of foreign powers in large quantities during recent weeks. More than 10,000 tons of rubber alone have left the country since Sept. 1, it was said.

At New York, the Air Reserve Association recommended an air force of 10,000 planes, with 20,000 reserve pilots.

In Congress, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson was attacked by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, as an unpatriotic war monger for his recent addresses, "preaching the inevitability of war and the certainty of our being drawn in, and drawing horrific pictures with grisly prophesies of our own shores being invaded and our lands being laid waste."

At the Army Ordnance meeting, Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris Jr., Chief of the Army Ordnance Industrial Service, outlined the conditions which in his opinion would prevail in wartime. Profits for those supplying the Army, he said, should be limited to 6 per cent. Contracts should be worded, and in fact are now being changed to provide for eliminating risks to the manufacturer. Labor restrictions on hours of work could not be allowed to interfere as they now do.

"Stayout" Applauded

The meeting included a number of addresses whose theme was "preparedness for peace," and an unusual amount of applause was given to all reference to the nation's staying out of the war. Admiral Stark told the gathering that a member of the Kaiser's war council had told him the decision to open unrestricted submarine warware on the United States in 1916 was based on a German belief that the United States was not sufficiently prepared to make its protest effective or to enter the war in any ponderable fashion.

In fact, there were many indications that the industrialists present felt they were obtaining all the benefits of war from their share in the national defense program, without any of the penalties of actually entering the war with attendant economic strains. It had been earlier declared by officials of the State Department that the munitions industry had been demanding cash payment for all shipments to Britain and France right up to the time the arms embargo was invoked, and were not planning to extend any credits to those nations or any others.

Columbus Found New World —And Also 'Buck Passer'

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Today was a great anniversary for persons who spend their lives battling buck-passing and red tape, for Christopher Columbus was their pioneer.

He got the "runaround" a dozen times before he put across his scheme for exploring the western world. Europe not only laughed at Columbus—it laughed at him for 10 years straight.

He first broached the idea to King John of Portugal in 1482. The King referred him to the Council for Geographical Affairs. The Council turned him down.

Columbus went to Spain, and spent two years trying to sell the idea to the Count of Medina. After all that work, the Count referred him to Queen Isabella.

The Queen was busy fighting the Moors, and the proposition (what Columbus was after was financing) was referred to a royal committee. It was turned down.

Then he went to Cardinal Mendoza, who finally succeeded in arranging a direct interview with the Queen. But once more it was no use.

In 1488 (four years to go yet!) Columbus went back to Portugal and resumed negotiations with that Government—to no avail.

While his brother Bartholomew was proposing the idea to the British and French Governmnets, Columbus spent the entire year of 1490 lining up another hearing from the Spanish Government. A Cabinet Council told him to come back and see them when the war was over.

In despair, he started for France, but on the way ran into an old friend, Juan Perez, formerly the Queen's confessor, who promised to write her a letter.

That got Columbus another interview. But just when he thought he had the deal in the bag, the Government balked.

In January, 1492, he set out again for France. Simultaneously, the Spanish Government changed its mind, and sent a messenger after him.

Group to Fight Nazi Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 500 delegates representing 250 organizations with a membership in excess of 5,000,000 persons have aligned themselves to fight Nazi propaganda in this country under the aegis of the newly formed Council of Organizations to Fight Nazi Propaganda.

Delegates representing the combined forces of American democratic organizations and those of foreign-born American citizens of British, French, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, Austrian and German nationalities declared themselves ready to fight Naziism in America by every democratic means at a meeting of the Council at the Astor Hotel here recently.

"This newly formed council has been organized to fight Nazi-inspired propagandists actively at work in this country by exposing to the public their aims, their methods of work and their leaders," Dr. Benjamin Dubovsky, of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, sponsors of the Council, said.

A display at the meeting showed several thousand pieces of Nazi propaganda printed both in America and Germany and disseminated in school and public meetings by such groups as the German American Bund, Christian Mobilizers, Silver Shirts, Knights of the White Camelia, the Ku Klux Klan, the Social Justice Distributor's Club, the "Christian Front" and other organizations.

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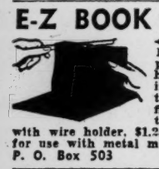
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Washington Sideglances

Grapefruit: Florida vs. California rivalry halts serious Senate debate—British Ambassador falls into clutches of Washington social customs—'Scrambled' telephone messages veil state secrets.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Grapefruit Again: Debate in the Senate is on a serious level these days but the atmosphere is not too grave for a little California - Florida exchange now and then.

Discussing the vulnerability of American shores, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, interposed that it wasn't any use to worry about Florida. "Like their predecessors in past eras," he told his colleagues, they would be so enamored of the beauty of the State that they would lose all hostile design."

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, couldn't let that one pass unnoticed. Immediately he was on his feet. "I hope," he said, "the Senator will admit the same thing for our atmosphere in California."

A parliamentary inquiry from Senator Key Pittman: "Is this a debate on the merits of grapefruit?"

♪ ♪ ♪

Ambassador's Acquaintances: Protocol—that formal set of rules governing officialdom — a hard taskmaster to a new Ambassador.

Immediately upon his arrival in Washington he is caught in the clutches in that great Capital custom of card-leaving. Take the new British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, for instance. First he was received by President Roosevelt—and that's important enough to get in the newspapers. But it is only a beginning. Protocol decrees he must call next upon the Secretary of State, then on the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Cabinet, if he desires, and his fellow Ambasasdors.

Just a little get-acquainted procedure that takes most of the Ambassador's first year in Washington.

♪ ♪ ♪

No Offense: Even Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's tart language can't ruffle Mrs. Roosevelt. Renewing his long-time campaign to oust Miss Frances Perkins from the Cabinet this week, he lamented—"my idealistic and earnest sister columnist in the White House feels that if Fanny fades it will be a setback to women in government"—meaning, of course, the President's wife.

Asked for a comment, Mrs. Roosevelt only laughed, "Poor General Johnson. I'm very fond of him"—or words to that effect.

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Keeping secrets: Scrambling of transoceonic telephone messages is not a new practice but it comes into the spotlight with the frequent calls Ambassador Kennedy in London and Ambassador Bullitt in Paris make to President Roosevelt.

It would be as easy as not for someone else to listen in, you might think. But it isn't.

The telephone message comes across ocean by radio and a system that changes high notes in the voice to low notes and vice versa makes the message unintelligible en route, At its destination, it is converted back into normal conversation. When the President talks to Mr. Kennedy, he says "Hello Joe," but anyone who intercepted it, on his radio set would hear something like "olleh eoj" and probably hurry on to something more sensible.

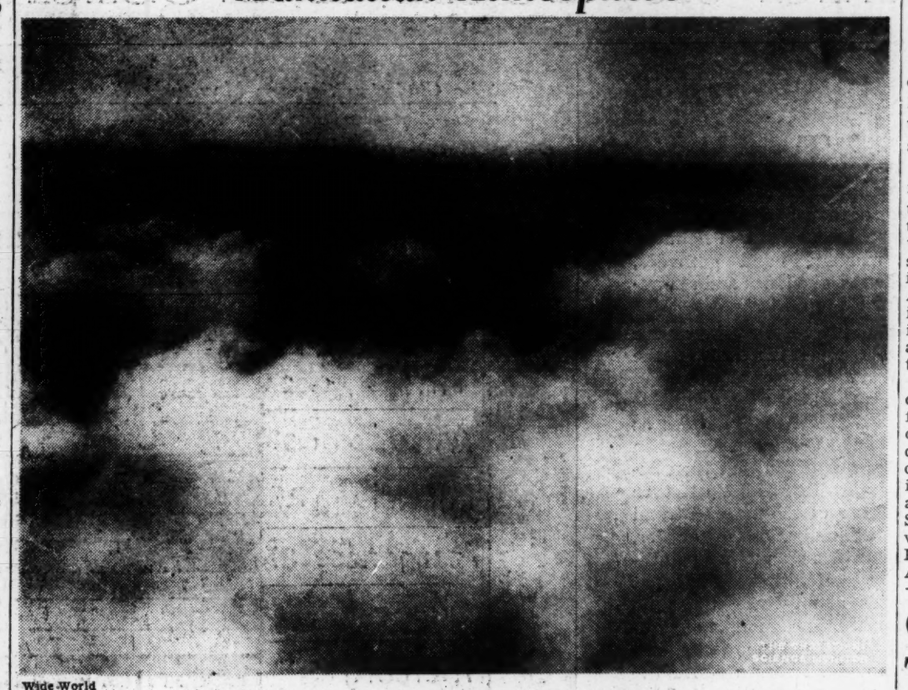
♪ ♪ ♪

Traveling high: The first bill Congressmen passed at their special session, and the only one thus far, was one alloting themselves the usual 20 cents-a-mile traveling expense for travel to the session.

Inasmuch as the Pullman rate doesn't run over three cents a mile, it is presumed that the Congressman's wife, his children, and maybe a cat or dog ride along on the 20 cents.

The Congressman's defense is that the high cost of living in Washington more than wipes out any profit he might have made on his train fare.

Manhattan Atmosphere



Wide World

One Skyscraper Looks Down Upon Another

On a recent morning when clouds hung low over New York City, a photographer in the tower of the 102-story Empire State Building caught this view of the spire of the Chrysler Building, 77 stories.

When modern architects took to the design of buildings of great height they may not have thought of the fantastic sight which clouds would give to the pinnacles of their structures.

U.S.-Argentina Air Mail Ends Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—President Roosevelt today congratulated President Justo of Argentina on the tenth anniversary of air-mail service between the two countries.

The linking by air of the furthermost Latin American capital to the United States and eventually to all other South American countries is considered of particular significant at this time as a factor in the development of closer inter-American relations as exemplified in the Good Neighbor Policy and in the unanimous accords reached at the recent Inter-American Neutrality Conference in Panama City.

This anniversary, on the same day as the discovery of America, further marks the completion of one of the most enterprising undertakings in the early history of commercial aviation, as Pan American-Grace Airways—or "Panagra," as it is better known in South America—stretched its network north and south from Lima, Peru, and across the lofty Andes to Argentina, making the crossing, once a hazardous adventure, a commonplace operation.

According to company officials, Pan American-Grace planes have crossed the Andes at this point, through the Uspallata Pass, more than 4,000 times.

The beginning of what was to be a major 6,000-mile route within the vast Pan American Airways System took place on Sept. 13, 1928, a little four-passenger Fairchild plane picked up from a dusty race track near Lima and shot for Talara in northern Peru, inaugurating the first scheduled air service in the history of the South American west coast.

Soon thereafter the line was extended farther north and connected with Pan American Airways' route from Miami to Central America, so that in May, 1929, direct air mail service was established between Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and the United States. In July of the same year Pan American-Grace extended southward to Chile, establishing air mail service between that country and the United States.

Two years ago the service to Buenos Alres and Argentina was supplemented by the establishment of the "Diagonal" route stretching from the Argentine capital via aL Paz, Bolivia, to Arica, Chile, where direct connection is made with the main coastal route.

According to Post Office figures, air mail from Argentina to the United States has increased nearly 1,000 per cent since Pan American-Grace Airways, associate company of Pan American Airways, first started the service. During the first year of the service less than 50 pounds per month (4,500 five-gramme units) were carried by Pan American-Grace planes out of Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities to the United States.

Today, more than 500 pounds a month (45,000 letters) are transported by Pan American-Grace's west coast route and Pan American Airways' east coast route, extended to Buenos Aires in November, 1931.

A corresponding increase in air mail from the United States to Argentina has been recorded, while northbound mail is expected to increase even more as a result of the recent decision by the Argentine Post Office to ship trans-Atlantic air mail via New York and across to Europe by Pan American clippers in view of the suspension of German (Lufthansa) air mail service over the South Atlantic.

Communism in Labor Unions To Be Taken Up by Dies Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Dies Committee projected a study of Communism in American trade unions today after hearing a professed former official in the Soviet intelligence system contend that all true Communists consider themselves in duty bound to assist in espionage activities.

In fact, Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky told the Committee yesterday the Party members—American citizens—do all the actual work. Agents sent from Moscow merely recruit them and direct their activity, he said.

The union inquiry will be followed by an investigation into the activities of Amtorg, the Soviet trading organization. The Committee was in recess today.

General Krivitsky, who said he headed the Soviet Military Intelligence Service in Europe from 1920 until 1937, when he broke with Joseph Stalin over the "purge" of his comrades, declared that the Russian Communist Party completely dominated the international organization.

He said the Russian Party supplied the Party branches in the United States and other countries with 90 per cent of their funds, the money often being transmitted "through diplomatic channels."

"Very often it happens that a member of the Party furnishes information to, someone he doesn't know," General Krivitsky said, "without realizing he is engaging in espionage."

"Would you say the Ogpu has agents in our Army and Navy?" inquired Representative Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey.

"Undoubtedly they do have agents in the Army and Navy," General Krivitsky replied. Under questioning by Rhea Whitley, Committee counsel, he said that he had no first-hand information on this point. He contended the Ogpu followed such practices in the European countries where he said he had operated, "and no doubt the machinery is as good in the United States."

General Krivitsky, although he knew enough English to understand the questions, whispered his replies in Russian to an interpreter, who relayed them in English. The Committee held him under subpoena to return later for further testimony.

Burke Admits Repeal Is Aimed at Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — The plainest speaking of any speeches so far heard in the historic debate on the arms embargo in the Senate came from opposing sides in the past 24 hours: Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska bluntly declaring that America should aid the democracies short of war; Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin declaring that arms embargo repeal would impose "terrific" pressure to plunge America into war.

Senator Burke's speech on the Senate floor was significant from two points. It came from one of the most bitter critics of the New Deal in Congress, whose antagonism and constant opposition has been one of the highlights of the Senate since the court fight. This Roosevelt critic aligned himself on this issue with the Administration.

Secondly, the speech was significant in the bald, blunt and unequivocal announcement that he favored arms embargo repeal because it would aid the Allies, and injure Naziism. At many points Senator Burke took just the position which opponents of repeal have taken, that the present bill is not "neutral" in effect. The regular Administration leaders have attempted to build up a legalistic case in behalf of the bill's neutrality, as against the alleged unneutrality of the existing law.

First Time on Floor

With a candor that revealed what has been frequently off the Senate floor but so far not once upon it, Senator Burke took the bull by the horns: the present law is unneutral, he contended, for it generally aids Germany against the Allies; the revised bill is unneutral, in that it will reverse the situation and aid the Allies. But the revised bill will not carry America into war. These were the three Burke points. Senators listened to the Nebraskan finally blurt out arguments which have nt been touched on the Administratio side before, and no indignation or protest was expressed.

But today, Senator LaFollette gave, in effect, the answer of the other side. He declared:

"I think it is a deadly serious matter to start taking sides in Europe. Because once we have acted as a Government to take sides the pressure to involve us in actual war will be terrific."

Senator La Follette is one of the leading isolationist Senators in Congress. He based his argument on the presumption that repeal of the arms embargo clause would lead America into war, and devoted most of a detailed speech to depicting the injuries which participation in such a war would bring to the United States.

The difficulty of his position is that all sides in the Senate today, so far as any observer can discover, is exactly like that of Senator La Follette insofar as keeping the United States out of war goes. The Administration group has professed the strongest desire to stay out of hostilities. The issue, accordingly, after a week and a half of debate has been narrowed down from the broad question of peace-and-war to the comparatively minor point of whether the proposed Neutrality Act revision sufficiently protects America from entering war, while giving a greater measure of material aid to the democracies through their greater ability to ship American goods to their ports.

Out in the Open

"I approve the revised bill but not in the belief that it is a move toward scrupulous neutrality," Senator Burke explained.

"For myself I see no justification on any ground for permitting a law to stand that favors Hitlerism.

"It is a mere play on words to say tsat because the present arms embargo treats all belligerents alike, therefore it is neutral. Everyone in his heart knows that the entire benefit of this policy insures to one belligerent and the entire detriment to those on the other side."

Senator La Follette took another approach, and in no less vigorous terms opposed a revision which might open the way to war. In any case there are three wide loopholes in the bill as drawn he argued: Mr. Roosevelt's discretion in naming combat zones from which American ships may be barred; the failure to include the old transshipment prohibtion in the new bill penalizing American shippers whose goods went from a neutral to a belligerent; and thirdly, the 90-day credit provision which he held too loose. He urged America to turn its eyes from war troubles abroad to problems at home.

'It is in this Western Hemisphere that we can use our pioneer energies, our wealth, the hopes of our young, the unspent energies of our people to build the greatest economy that the world has ever seen."

The Greatest Economy

Meanwhile a move interpreted as an Administration step to relax some of the stringent restrictions on American shipping contained in the proposed bill came in the Senate today as Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, submitted a brief prepared by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Commerce Committee.

Under Senator Bailey's plan, shipping would be permitted to such countries as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Straits Settlements, French Indo-China, Hong Kong and other "outlying countries far separated" from the war zone. If the bill went through without amendment disastrous consequences to shipping would follow, Bailey declared. The fact that Pittman sponsored the Bailey plan is taken to mean that Administration leaders have accepted the important modification.

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, who is considered to be leaning toward repeal, announced that he would vote against the pending bill if provisions restricting American snipping were not relaxed.

Following its policy of letting anti-New Deal Senators carry the ball, the Administration gave a prominent place today to the speech of Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, frequently mentioned as a presidential candidate, who differs from the isolationist stand of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Move to Step Up Industries Plan in Eastern Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia — With a view to stepping up lagging secondary industries in this State, an investigation is to get under way here shortly to study the possibilities of producing charcoal iron.

Mr. A. R. G. Hawke, Minister for Industrial Development, recently returned from a visit to Eastern Australia, where he visited 100 factories and workshops, and interested several manufacturers in the prospect of establishing branches of their industries in this State.

He was instrumental in appointing a committee of experts to study the practicability of manufacturing charcoal iron.

Supporters of the charcoal iron production proposal point to the extensive deposits of iron ore and the millions of acres of hardwood forests in this State as factors likely to make for success. Many of the ore deposits have never been surveyed, but estimates of the extent of two of the deposits give an aggregate of 160,000,000 tons of ore available for exploitation. Iron ore so far tested is said to be first-grade, giving an average of 65 per cent of iron. Substantial deposits of iron ore are available for both sea and rail transport to centers where charcoal kilns could be established.

Germans 'Play' Hull Trade Talk

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP)—The press devoted a half column to the address of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, before the National Foreign Trade convention in which he said "the sanest and safest course for America is true neutrality." This statement was underscored here.

At the same time Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung devoted more than a column to what it called a United States effort to replace Britain and Germany in South American markets.

Germany, the newspaper said, can look on this with "a certain amount of calmness" because the United States "will never be able to replace Germany in Central and South America."

Experience in financing such trade is lacking in the United States, it said ,adding that "the United States is not equipped for really intensive trade with South America."

"In few countries," said the semi-official commentary service Dienst aus Deutschland, "has Hull's speech on economic neutrality and the constructive work which will be necessary after the war found such interest as in Germany.

"And this despite the fact that Secretary Hull was one of the sharpest critics of German foreign trade and foreign exchange practice and is the spiritual father behind the sur-charge duties placed on German goods last April.

"Germany sees in the speech clear recognition of the benefits his country will reap if the United States refuses to participate in the war and maintains an impartial attitude toward each warring group."

Quotes from Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York: "It is perfectly true that international law would sanction retention of the embargo as well as its repeal. We can adopt either course and be within our rights under international law. The choice is for us to make as a matter of domestic policy."

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, (D) of North Carolina: "I would like to have the statement go to the American people that there is not one member of the Congress who is in favor of having our country become involved in this war."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, (R) of Massachusetts: "Before we embrace a foreign ideal, therefore, let us achieve our own. It is the world's best and only hope. In our faithfulness to it we best do our duty to ourselves; we best do our duty to humanity."

Senator Sherman Minton, (D) of Indiana: "I am not going to admit that repeal would help Great Britain and France. There is an advantage that Great Britain and France would have after the repeal of the act; that is true; but it is an advantthat is true; but it is an advantage arising from the fact that their adversary has."

Representative Karl E. Mundt, (R) of South Dakota: "Can we help defeat Germany and Russia and still keep out of war? Can we 'have our cake and eat it, too'? If we can, the munitions makers and other repeal advocates owe this country a clear-cut statement of how it can be done."

U. S. Buys Rifles For $8,710,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced Oct. 10 orders totaling $24,062,696 for munitions, supplies, and construction, including a $8,710,000 contract for semi-automatic rifles.

The rifle order went to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn. It included tools.

Congress provided funds this year to enable the concern to turn out quantities of the rifles to supplement the output of the Springfield, Mass., Army Arsenal. The contracts were awarded during the last half of September. They included also a $2,667,924 award to the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., for ammunition parts.

11,000 Sheep on Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — The biggest single sheep train on the Victorian Railways for 10 years was made up recently to carry 11,000 sheep. Seventy-two freight cars extended over a distance of a mile and a half. The sheep were consigned from Corella and Warrawerra stations in New South Wales, to Tremore Station, Yea, Victoria.

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War: A Mammoth Job 'At Home,' Too

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

War Economy is a rather dull phrase. What it really means is the effect on business, industry and finance of a war—things which in turn affect every single person in the country going to war. The soldier or sailor is the front line of the war. The rest of it reaches back deep into all phases of a country's life.

You might think of the armed forces as the mouth of a great river. Back of this are major river branches, each served by minor river tributaries. The littler rivers in turn are fed by creeks and brooks, first big brooks then the little ones running from some spring. Now this vast network is absolutely essential to a war. Without each minute tributary playing its part the mouth of the river will not be up to its full capacity—and war demands the complete effort of a country. Nothing less will do.

It is essential to keep this picture in mind during a war. A neglect in so doing will throw current topics quite out of focus. First we have the army and navy. For every man at the front in an army there are a number of men behind the lines. This fighting man must be kept in operation. He must be fed, clothed, supplied with arms and ammunition and helped when disabled in battle.

All this means a tremendous set up, a set up operating under the difficulties of insufficient highways and railroads, insufficient storage space — the whole under the perpetual threat of air and artillery bombardment. Thus the costs are tremendous, the organization staggering!

Question: "Mr. Hurd how can a country take on the problems of supplying such a demand?"

Answer: "In today's major wars it means a major dislocation of the country's business. Industry is suddenly called upon to produce several times its normal capacity. It cannot afford to build new plants just for a few years of a war in most cases. And it faces expensive changes in production which take time and money."

Question: "How can concerns get the labor which such a demand would call for?"

Answer: "That is a real problem. It has been made worse in the United States in previous wars by the volunteer military system. Men who were badly needed in industry rushed in to face combat. Other men who could have taken their places in the trenches, could not replace their skill in the shop. Even with conscription the greatest care must be taken to see that industries keep their full supply of skilled workers."

Question: "Then the war does add greatly to employment?"

Answer: "In some ways. But remember that while arms production goes forward most other things go backward. Consider England today with its restrictions on motor travel and theaters; its blackouts, shutting off all business; passenger pleasure travel, hotels and restaurants barely operating. All these things mean unemployment. And workers in these lines may not fit at all into munitions production."

Question: "What sort of things must industry turn out in a war, mostly shells and powder?"

Answer: "It's far more complicated than that. Figure out what a big city needs. Then remember that your army is the equivalent in size of a big city. Now men are men and they must have most of the things they need in peacetime such as clothes, shoes, underwear, all kinds of food, recreational materials for rest area sports, razors, pens, pencils, paper and so forth. Add to this their arms. The United States would have very few arms on hand to go into a major war. So all these would have to be manufactured—hundreds of thousands of automatic rifles, machine guns, steel helmets, trench mortars, hand grenades, bombs, tanks, airplanes and ammunition for these units."

Question: "Are these things more complex today than during the World War?"

Answer: "Much more so. The planes cost three to ten times as much and the tanks are needed in such huge quantities that they become a major item of manufacture—all because of the marked trend toward mechanization of armies. Now this brings up another point—oil. It is estimated that a country at war needs about three times its normal peace time amounts of gasoline and oil to keep the mechanized forces moving. I saw a figure the other day where a small unit of the French army mechanized force required 265 gallons of gasoline for every mile it moved forward!"

Question: "Then the industrialized country should have a marked advantage in a war today?"

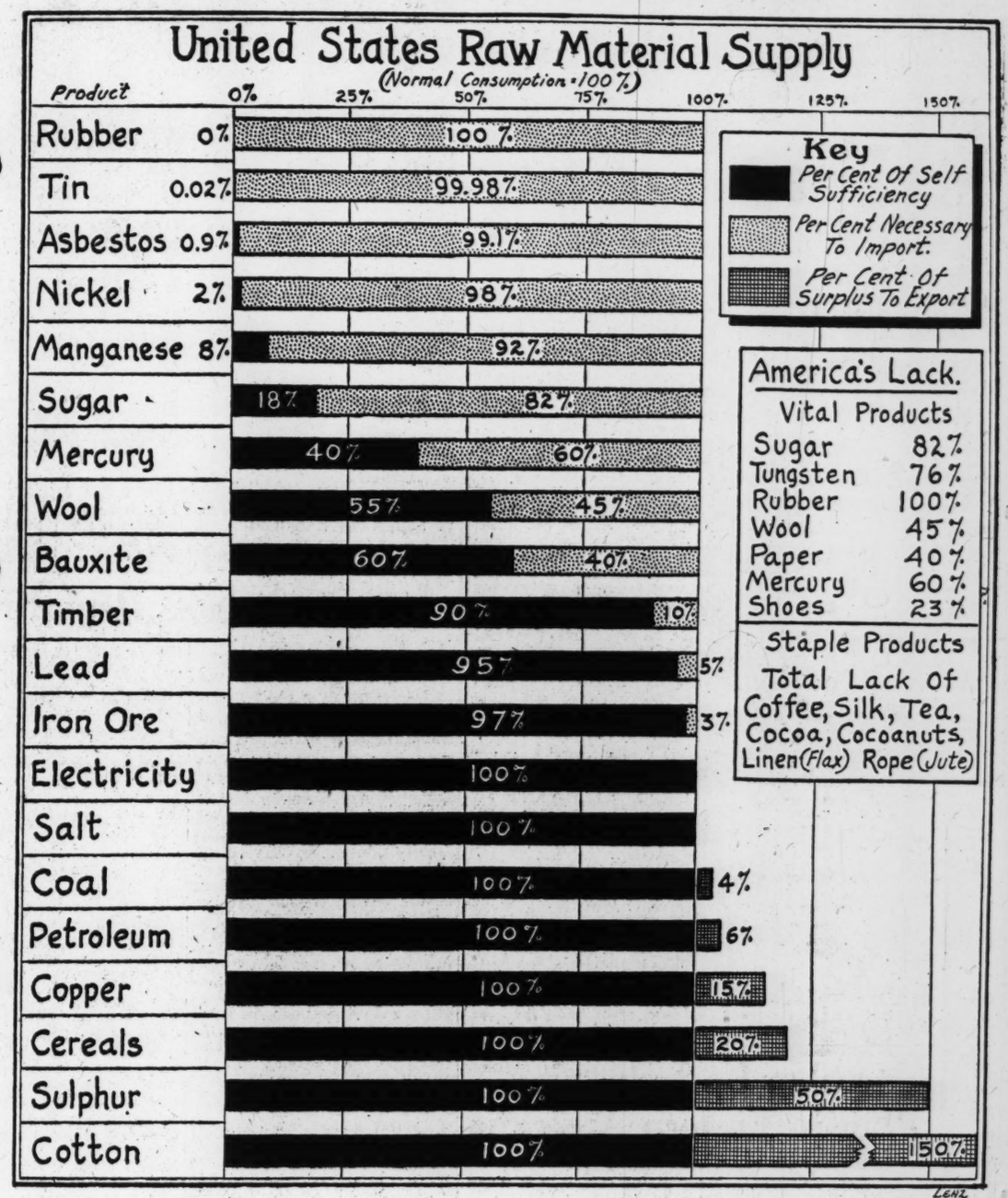
Answer: "Yes. Yet England, France and Germany are all industrialized. But Germany is lacking in sufficient supplies of oil—and with the mechanized armies that is all important. A war can quickly be lost because of lack of oil. Hitler's seizure of Poland, its pressure on Rumania, and its current deal with Russia were largely motivated by the need of getting great additional quantities of oil from sources not open to attack by the French and British.

By the same token if Russia came into the war the value of its huge army might be questioned since Russian industrialization has a poor record so far.

Question: "Who pays the war costs?"

Answer: "The people, in the end. The war is financed by extra taxes and loans, the latter to be repaid in peace times. And now meet Harold Fleming, the Monitor's staff economist in New York, our guest today, who will give you a fuller picture of war economy as an American problem.

Even Uncle Sam Is Not Self-Sufficient



By a Staff Artist

America's Supply of Essential War Raw Materials

Entire Economies Mobilized These Days

By Harold Fleming

Modern war is so all-devouring of the substance of a warring nation that it is generally considered necessary for the Government to control virtually every part of the nation's economic life in order to win the war.

This bureaucratic control extends far into the intricate mesh of the delicately adjusted commercial and financial life of a modern nation. It involves the control and often the rigid fixing of prices; the allocation of raw materials to essential industries and the denial of these materials to the rest; and the expert manipulation of the credit system so as to get the maximum movement out of the circulating medium without suffering the usual difficulties which attend its abuse.

It was not always so. As the system of free credit, laissez-faire, and unregulated prices, gradually evolved out of medieval society in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, successful war-making generally involved a relaxation of state controls rather than their tightening. The prince who made war had to borrow. There was no one to borrow from except merchant-bankers.

It was only within the last two centuries that war came to involve the first of the now standard war-time techniques—the abandonment of the gold standard. A nation at war generally financed as much as possible by bonds and the rest with paper money whose issue was promptly followed by sharply rising prices. Efforts to curb these rising prices were generally harsh but inadequate, for governments were weak, communications slow, wars brief, military service voluntary and patriotism a matter of choice.

World War

Modern methods of war-time economic control really began to develop only during the last World War—and then only slowly. Britain embarked on the war under the slogan "Business as Usual." The gold standard was not abandoned for many months. Price control was only gradually extended even over military essentials.

When the United States entered the first World War in 1917, a modern set of war-time economic controls was set up in this country with comparative speed. This was probably the result of British experience, plus the knowledge which we had acquired between 1914 and 1917 of the intense strain which a prolonged war can put upon a national economic machine.

U. S. Speed

Whereas it had taken Great Britain years to develop an efficient control system, the United States geared its economy to fit war-time demands within a month. Today the countries participating in the Second World War have adopted control within a few days—or virtually where it left off in the last war.

Britain has already abandoned completely any pretense of a gold backing to her currency. "Anti-profiteering" regulations already limit wholesalers' and retailers' mark-ups.

Modern wartime economic controls, in a sense, put everyone into the army. They blur the line which used to demark the military from the civil life of a nation. In another sense they convert a free economic system into a part of a totalitarian state. Thus most of the controls adopted by the so-called "democratic" countries, which are better called "republican" or "parliamentary," for the duration of the war, are remarkably similar to control methods set up in the totalitarian countries some years earlier.

Permanent Controls?

They represent the subordination of private freedom and initiative to the common effort, the abandonment of private systems of well-being and security for the common security.

During the World War, these controls were inaugurated in this country with great misgiving, on the universal assumption that we abandoned freedom of commercial and industrial action, as we abandoned freedom of speech and of personal movement, for the sake of a common effort to assure them in the future—i. e. to make the world safe for democracy. And they were promptly abandoned after the armistice.

However, the control patterns then created, and shortly abandoned, have been slowly rebuilt in peace-time. War seems to hasten historic changes—toward laissez-faire, long ago, and toward more government control, today. If we went to war now, government control would immediately become more pervasive than ever before. This is the principal reason why many people, including most of American business, hopes that we will not go to war and thus, in attacking autocratic-democratic principles of government in central Europe, invite them here. The fear is that government controls set up in this country for another war would not be so willingly dismantled as for the previous one.

They Say—

War requires that the industry of a nation be mobilized as well as its manpower. Some quotes:

Marshal Foch: "Modern war, since Napoleon, uses, recklessly, of course, all the means at its disposal. It has but one method, the act of force."

Bernard Baruch, who geared America's industry to its military machine in the World war: "Industrial mobilization means the arrangement of a country so that fighting men can get what they want in men and materials, when and where they want them."

Von der Goltz in his "The Conduct of War": "The best military organization is that which makes all the intellectual and material resources of the nation available for the purpose of carrying a war to its successful issue."

Scott Nearing: "Modern war must be immoderate, waged to the limit of material resources and manpower—only thus can victory be assured."

U. S. World War Example

How a government takes control of the industrial resources of a country in time of war and seeks to prevent the diversion of economic energy into any channel not thought essential to the war, is well illustrated by the example of the United States in the World War. The following steps were taken:

1. A Council of National Defense was set up in Washington in the summer of 1916, almost nine months before America entered the war, which developed the working outlines of United States war-time economic controls.

2. The War Industries Board was set up within two months after war was declared, as a clearing-house for the government's war-time needs. It was a civilian agency co-operating with the army and navy for the control and direction of industry to war needs. Its function was not only to act as purchasing agent for the armed forces but to direct the operation of industry and the movement of commodities so as to get their maximum continuous output for war purposes.

3. The Shipping Board was then set up to buy, construct, and operate ships for the government, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation to allocate ships and cargoes.

4. In August, 1917, the Food Administration was organized to enforce conservation, control commodity movements, and co-ordinate purchases, exports, imports, and transportation.

5. The Fuel Administration began fixing coal prices and controlling the movement of fuel, in the same month.

6. The Railroad Administration took over operation of all the railroads in the spring of 1918. It eliminated competition, introduced more efficient operating methods, and cleared up the existing terminal congestion, which private management had tried but failed to do away with.

7. Through various financial devices the country's credit system was expanded and made available to the government in the form of a greatly increased buying power.

8. Maximum prices were fixed on all essential commodities to prevent "profiteering and speculation," and the credit available to the stock market and to corporate borrowers was rationed by a special semi-official committee of bankers in Wall Street.

9. The War Industries Board rationed out essential raw materials and fuels to various industries in order to turn those factory wheels most essential to the conduct of the war.

Economic Strength

America's economic strength—what is it? It's a composite of a lot of things—of population, merchant vessels, railroads, automobiles, raw materials. It's an imposing picture when viewed by itself. It's even more imposing when compared with that of other nations. Here is its strength in round rough figures:

Population	130,000,000
Merchant vessels—tons	12,000,000
Railways—ton miles	360,000,000,000
Registered autos	30,000,000
Crude petroleum—tons	190,000,000
Gasoline—tons	67,000,000
Fuel oil—tons	73,000,000
Coal—tons	494,000,000
Iron ore—tons	41,000,000
Pig iron—tons	42,000,000
Steel—tons	57,000,000
Refined copper—tons	900,000
Refined lead—tons	467,000
Wool—tons	230,000
Butter—tons	1,150,000
Margarine—tons	200,000
Wheat—tons	28,000,000
Rye—tons	1,500,000
Beet sugar—tons	1,700,000
Cane sugar—tons	500,000

These production figures are based on the highest annual output chalked up during 1936-1938.

U. S. Stake Abroad

What is America's stake in Europe? That question can't be answered in dollars and cents, for more than American dollars are involved. America's political and social philosophy—its way of life—is tied up in Europe's tangles. But its European sales market can be figured. Here are some of the more important products of the United States sold to Europe, the sale of which is bound to be disrupted by war, disturbing American economy.

Cotton. Of America's $1,178,000,000 crop something under a fourth of it would be expected to go to Europe, roughly $270,000,000 worth, with Britain taking the lion's share and Germany and France following.

Petroleum. The value of the petroleum produced in the United States is around $2,643,000,000, and while about 14 per cent would normally be expected to be exported, Europe would take less than half of that amount, or about $160,000,000 worth.

Wheat. America's $971,000,000 wheat crop is mostly consumed at home, with only 3 per cent, or a little under $30,000,000 worth, finding its way usually to Europe.

Iron and Steel. Of America's $5,669,000,000 iron and steel production, only about 8 per cent normally finds its way to Europe, or about $45,000,000 worth.

Autos and Parts. The value of America's total production exceeds $5,200,000,000, and while about 7 per cent of it may be exported less than 2 per cent goes to Europe, or about $90,000,000.

United States Forms War Resources Board

Planning ahead for any future war-time emergency is the duty of even the most peaceloving nation. In the United States, 92 officers in Washington and key manufacturing cities have been working on a "master blueprint" for industrial mobilization since 1920.

A War Resources Board was formed on August 9, 1939 as successor to the War Industries Board of the World War period. It is composed of civilian leaders in the fields of economics, engineering, and industry who give their services free of charge. The function of the Board is to advise and co-operate with the permanent Army and Navy Munitions Board, which is in charge of industrial mobilization, and with various other government agencies, in perfecting plans for putting the United States on a war-time footing.

The Board was set up as a move to impress Germany and Italy and to stop further aggression; but in time of war it can become an executive agency to help carry out the program of economic control. It has already reported several times to President Roosevelt.

Members of the War Resources Board are:

1. Edward R. Stettinius, of U. S. Steel Corporation.
2. Karl T. Compton, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
3. John L. Pratt, of General Motors Corporation.
4. Harold G. Moulton, of Brookings Institute.
5. Walter S. Gifford, of American Telephone and Telegraph.
6. Gen. Robert E. Wood, of Sears, Roebuck and Company.

The Board at the moment is in eclipse in Washington. Its personnel was too closely tied up to Morgan and du Pont interests to be good politics at a time when Congress is debating war neutrality. But there is little doubt but that should the United States become involved in Europe's war the Board would be quickly called back into action.

Read On—

War Economy—a book which has just appeared by Leo M. Cherne. It is recommended for businessmen in particular since it outlines government plans for mobilizing industry in case of war.

Preparing Civilian America for War—by H. J. Tobin in Foreign Affairs for July 1939. A story of the planning going on in the United States to turn that nation's normal economy into a war machine, of the agencies that will spring up when war is declared.

Taking Profit Out of War—in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine of June 1, 1938.

British Rights and Lefts in Dilemma

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12—In striking contrast to the position in France where the French Communist Party has been liquidated and at least 35 Communist Deputies arrested, the Communist Party in Britain has been allowed full rope with which it is now generally contended the Red organization has tied itself into an inextricable knot.

The Central Committee of British Communists has in fact effected a complete volte-face between Sept. 2 when it announced support for a war against Fascism and today when it declared that Britain and France, having rejected a peace front with the Soviet, are now waging an "imperialist war." As a result of this somersault Harry Pollitt, generally admitted as the most astute British Communist, has been unseated from the post of secretary of the Party.

Mr. Pollitt is the author of "How to Win the War," a pamphlet published Sept. 14, which informed Communists that "to stand aside from this conflict, to contribute only revolutionary sounding phrases, while the Fascist beasts ride roughshod over Europe, would be a betrayal of everything our forbears have fought to achieve in the course of long years of struggle with capitalism. British workers are in this war to defeat Hitler, for a German victory would mean that Fascism would be imposed on the defeated countries."

But "someone, whether in Moscow or Berlin, has cracked a whip," according to the Manchester Guardian. As a result the Communist Central Committee announces through its official organ, the Daily Worker, that the declaration of Sept. 2 "was incorrect, since it failed to take into acccount the basic changes in the international front arising from rejection of the peace front by Britain and France."

Mr. Pollitt, it is stated, will undertake other duties for the party. But it is generally believed that his position will not remain tenable for long.

Day by day since Joseph Stalin first greeted Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, with a handshake in Moscow, the discomfort of the Communist Party in Britain has been increasing. It is a far cry from former comments of the Daily Worker such as that on the Munich agreement, "Never has a Prime Minister stooped so low in the service of the war dictators as Chamberlain," and a statement on Aug. 12 when the Daily Worker went so far as to claim that the "pacifists have become valuable allies of Nazi conquerors," to the present pacifist stand.

Difficulties of the British Communist Party in clarifying its policy have grown with each extention of Russian domination of the Baltic and with reported troop concentrations on the Iran border. The Central Committees' explanation of the volte-face gives little or no guidance to members on how to assess such developments.

The difference between the treatment of British and French Communists is partly explained by the fact that whereas in France Communism has exercised a dominant hold on labor, the Communist Party in Britain has never gained any real political status. In contrast to 70 or so Communist Deputies in the French Chamber at the outbreak of war, the House of Commons has only one Communist Member—William Gallacher—and he describes himself as an independent and is therefore not responsible to the Central Committee of the party.

The total strength of the Communist Party in Britain was recently announced as 17,766 and it was admitted by the Central Committee that there had been an appreciable slowing down of recruiting during 1939. . . .

Ideologies Upset By Russo-Reich Pact

The new-found friendship between Communism and Fascism—sealed in the German-Soviet Pact which immediately preceded the war of 1939—has brought confusion to the bearers of Communist and Fascist ideologies in other countries.

In France, the problems involved in this sudden reversal of political philosophy are not so apparent because of Goveernment measures suppressing extremist views.

In Britain, despite the war, a measure of articulation is still permitted. The dilemma in which the British Fascists and the British Communists find themselves is described in the accompanying dispatches.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Aligning themselves in policy as well as ideology with the attitude recently expressed by Fascist Italy, British Fascists under the leadership of Sir Oswald Mosley, are embarking on a campaign for the conclusion of immediate peace with Germany.

Recent rumor, reinforced by a foremost national newspaper, declared that the "Blackshirts" of the British Union had been disbanded by order of the Government. This is not the case as is becoming increasingly obvious to the public here now that the British Union's journal "Action"—which failed to put in an appearance for two weeks —is being sold in the streets once again by Blackshirt supporters with the cry "No War for the Jews" and "Mind Britain's Business!"

Meetings are being held in the outskirts of London and in the provinces. These are for the most part orderly but have resulted in occasional clashes with opponents. After temporarily suspending "stewarding" its own meetings, the British Union is now to return to the practice of keeping order within its meeting with its own specially selected stewards.

Fascists appear to be as bewildered with the turn of events as have been the British Communists. To set their doubts at rest Sir Oswald Mosley is engaged on a personal tour of provincial centers explaining the Fascist viewpoint. Fascists are urged not to volunteer for any National Service other than home defense. They are ordered to take no active part in prosecuting the war "except to carry out duties as honor requires." Thus there is no opposition to conscription.

Case of Poland Used

Opportune for the fascist cause appears to be the Russian invasion of Poland. This provides the main point of attack on the Government, as well as for continued attacks on Communism.

"Will the British Government now go to war to 'destroy Stalinism'?" queries Sir Oswald Mosley. "Russia has attacked Poland in precisely the same manner that Germany attacked Poland, with one difference. Warning was given long in advance of the coming German action if a satisfactory settlement was not reached concerning the German City of Danzig and the German minorities in Poland. Soviet Russia, on the other hand, treacherously changed sides at the last moment, and stabbed in the back the Poles, whose 'small nations' cause they had promised to befriend.

"If therefore, British Government, according to its principles, had any reason to declare war upon Germany," the Fascist leader adds, "it has a double reason forthwith to declare war upon Russia.

"British Union, on the other hand, adheres unswervingly to the principle of Mind Britain's Business. Whether Germany is fighting in Eastern Europe, or Russia is fighting in Eastern Europe, we say precisely the same thing. This quarrel is nothing whatever to do with the British people.

"Our motto is 'Britons' Fight for Britain Only'"; he continues. "Great Britain should only be involved in war if the life of Britain or her Empire be threatened or attacked. Therefore in present circumstances, we should be at war neither with Germany nor with Russia, and we now call upon the Government to keep the peace with any nation that does not attack Britain or her Empire."

Sir Oswald also demands an end to the "hunger blockade" of Germany, by lifting the embargo on imports of foodstuffs.

Attitude of British Union

The peace which the British Union demands is one which accepts the situation in the East as it is and merely stops the fighting in the West.

Made to perform trojan service in the B. U. propaganda is the theory that war may last for such a long time that an exhausted British Empire would be at the mercy of Japan and Russia and that since, to finance a long war, assets in the Empire would have to be sold, the Empire would be in the financial control of other nations, anyway, with particular reference to the United States.

As a final argument British Fascists deduce an historical parallel from the Nepoleonic Wars when, they say, Britain fought the dictatorship which resulted from the French democratic revolution. "Then, as now, Russia came unexpectedly to terms with the British enemy"—an official explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor—"and 17 years after Napoleon's defeat, with parliamentary reform, Britain accepted the democratic system against which it had fought. That will happen again, The result of a war will be Fascism, or practical Socialism in the end, anyway."

The Fascist movement in Britain refuses to give statistics of its strength. The nearest this correspondent could get was an answer: "Our numbers are numbered, say, in the tens of thousands; but sympathizers would be numbered in their hundreds of thousands more. The National Socialists reckoned 20 votes for every active party member. We reckon the same."

Fascist leaders do not expect their movement to be banned by the Government. It is pointed out that "Action"—although held up for three days by censors in the first week of the war—has not been the subpect of interference from the authorities.

Called as Ambassador

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—Informed quarters said Oct. 10 that President Eduardo Santos had asked Gabriel Turbay, former Vice-President, to become Ambassador to the United States, succeeding Lopez Pumarejo, who would be named Minister of Foreign Relations. Senor Turbay now is in New York.

Poland's New President in Paris

Wide World

President Raczkiewicz of Poland (Left)
With the new Chief Executive, who succeeded President Mosciki, who resigned, is Poland's Ambassador to Paris, Julius Lukaszewic.

Britain and France to Push Economic War to the Limit

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—An official announcement said today that measures to push the economic war against Germany "to the limit" had been drawn up in London yesterday by Georges Pernot, French Blockade Minister, and the British Minister of Economic Warfare.

M. Pernot, who made a flying two-day visit to England, found the two nations in "complete accord," the announcement said.

Meanwhile at the Western front pressure of the German Army and Air Force was reported increasing between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers in the northwestern section.

French dispatches said strong German patrols were concentrating their thrusts against French advanced positions south of Saarbrücken and Pirmasens, where the French have driven closest to the advance positions of the Siegfried line.

German planes were stated to be staying mostly over their own lines, taking oblique-angle photographs of French positions a few hundred yards away.

The Germans appeared to be particularly interested in the way the French had consolidated their positions, how extensive trenches have been dug and how much wire has been strung during the past week.

French advices said that the German infantry would send out an advance party of 10 or 12 men, armed with hand grenades, who stole forward until French machine-gun fire showed that they had been observed.

While these took cover and engaged attention of the French, main German raiding parties of 100 to 150 men would be brought up.

German machine guns in the rear then started firing and with automatic rifles in the advance skirmish line fired away at the French post picked for the raid.

French said that the German grenade-throwers were unable to advance beyond the barbed wire and that consequently in three days of such raids no French prisoners had been captured.

French sources said today's heaviest German thrusts came just before dawn and shortly after dusk when cold mists rise from rivers and streams, thus thickening the fogs which have been cloaking the forest-covered slopes since the beginning of early winter almost two weeks ago.

Gas Denial

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP)—D. N. B., German official news agency, issued a 2,000-word statement yesterday, which it said, was supported by documentary evidence of a charge that Britain delivered mustard gas to Poland.

The news agency said an explosion on a mined bridge at Jaslo, Poland ,Sept. 9, killed several German soldiers and that several perished from poisoning, with indications that it came from gas. D. N. B. said mhecila analyses by a Swiss professor and other scientists established that it was mustard gas and that the intelligence service had ascertained England was the source.

An authoritative British statement contradicted what it called "a report circulated from Berlin" that Polish troops used British gas in an explosion that killed four soldiers at Jaslo.

Finns Ask Russian Objectives

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Russian Government was ready for political and economic talks today with Finland, apparently the toughest customer thus far in the Kremlin's Baltic bargaining

Finland, once a Grand Duchy of Imperial Russia, had complied with a Soviet invitation to parley but did so without hurry—and it appeared that its answer likewise would be unhurried.

Headed by Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, one-time Premier of Finland and now Minister to Sweden, the Finnish delegation arrived yesterday by train and it was expected that Mr. Paasikivi would return to Helsingfors after learning exactly what the Russians want and report to the Finnish Cabinet before giving any answer.

The start of the talks had been expected yesterday.

It was unknown, of course, what proposals would be laid before the Finns when they retraced the recent steps of Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian delegates to the conference table.

Pacts with Finland's three neighbors gave the U. S. S. R. broad trade and transport concessions but also—more significantly—strategic footholds on their soil for Red air, sea, and land forces.

Swedish Support Seen

There was every indication that the Finns would refuse to be rushed into any pact, especially one involving territorial concessions. Foreign quarters believed that while the Finns were prepared to grant certain concessions they would fight if worst came to worst.

Sweden apparently was backing the Finns and this support was seen as a possible softening influence on whatever plan the Russians broached to the Helsingfors delegation.

Unofficial sources reported that Europe's northern neutral nations were looking to Germany—if it could be released from its war in the west against France and Britain—to help them halt Russia's bloodless conquest in the Baltic region.

The neutrals were said to be urging Britain and France to strike a peace with Adolf Hitler on the theory that Germany then might bar Russian domination of Eastern Europe. (The British Foreign Office declined to comment on these reports.)

Soviet Active in Propaganda

Russia's virtual "protectorate" over Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania was generally regarded as having put it in strong position to resist any possible future German advance in the Soviet's Baltic flank—strengthening the belief in Moscow foreign circles that Germany had paid a high price for its nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union.

There were indications that Soviet propaganda was following the inroads of Russia's influence in the three Baltic States already lined up by Moscow.

A Moscow radio broadcast said that the announcement in Kaunas of the conclusion Oct. 10 of the Russian-Lithuanian pact brought cheering crowds to the Soviet Legation in Kaunas.

Moscow continued a beehive of international activity.

A midnight news broadcast said that Gen. John Laidoner, Chief of the Estonian Army, would come to Moscow, presumably to discuss the placement of Soviet troops and ships at Estonian bases. Twenty thousand Red soldiers are scheduled to march to appointed garrison places in Estonia on Oct. 18.

The Lithuanian delegation, having concluded a pact calling for mutual military assistance and returning the Vilna (Wilno) region of Poland to Lithuania, left for home last night.

Joseph Stalin attended a farewell dinner given for the Lithuanians by Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff.

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Soviet Red Army Marches Into Estonia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 12—With Soviet troops well on the way to establishing garrisons on Estonian soil, Russia's control of the Baltic has advanced an important step. Columns of the Red Army, which crossed the Estonian frontier at Narva on the night of Oct. 10, moved along highways completely closed to civilian traffic and lined by Estonian guards to prevent incidents.

The exact number of the first contingent of Russians was not known but was understood to include 8,000 troops for a garrison on Saare Maa Island.

Earlier reports that the Estonian Government had resigned proved to be incorrect, but several cabinet changes were expected.

The Estonian Army Chief, General Laidoner was expected to visit Moscow soon in answer to Soviet summons.

Some surprise was caused by the announcement that the chief of the Estonian Navy, Admiral Salzer, who is a Baltic German, is departing with other emigrants and that Government employees were among the Germans leaving the country. Bishop Poelschau, head of the German-speaking section of the Lutheran Church in Latvia, when asked for a statement of the church's attitude, declared: "The repatriation question has been decided for Germans, not by them, and they must obey them."

Despite a feeling of nervousness and anxiety elsewhere, Lithuania has joyously celebrated the return of Vilna, their long-lost capital, as a symbol of their national aspirations. Vilna was restored to Lithuania by a pact with the Soviets. Kaumas, the present capital, was decked with flags, young men and old dancing and embracing in streets. The fact the same treaty makes Lithuania a virtual Soviet dependency by giving Russia the right to fortify the Lithuanian-German frontier and to garrison its towns has not dimmed the first enthusiasm.

Italy, Too, May See Germans in Exodus

By the Associated Press

Milan, Italy, Oct. 12

Heinrich Himmler, head of Germany's police organizations, and Arturo Bocchini, Italy's police chief, conferred here on what persons close to them said were matters concerning repatriation of Germans living in Italy.

Finland Prepares

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 12 (AP)—Finland prepared today for the peace or war that may hang on the demands of Soviet Russia.

The Finns sent the women and children into the country, strengthened border fortifications, and assigned civil guards to strategic points.

Helsingfors authorities announced that work would be started at once on the digging of air-raid shelters in the Capital, a city of about 293,000.

Grim-looking sandbags which have been piled up in other European and Scandinavian capitals for weeks were expected to appear in this troubled corner of the Northland.

The speed with which the Nation's affairs were being put in order for a possible emergency supported the declarations in responsible Finnish sources that the Nation would oppose military and economic agreements such as its Baltic neighbors yielded and, if necessary, would resist.

Commentators seressed Finland's membership in the so-called "neutrality bloc" of northern states and the Helsingfors newspaper Uusi Suomi declared: "Any attempt to force us to give up our neutral position and force us into some kind of new political scheme will receive absolute and uncompromising opposition.

"That sort of kowtowing positions which the Baltic countries have been put into is absolutely out of the question here."

From across the Gulf of Finland came word that three Russian destroyers were anchored in Estonian ports, apparently waiting for Russia to occupy new bases there.

Officials disclosed that 1,300 free railroad and bus tickets were issued to those unable to pay, 60 additional busses had been ordered into service, and that funds for an information service had been set aside.

The Government clamped restriction on the use of codes in sending messages to foreign countries—a precaution against possible espionage. It restricted the shipment of currency by mail and organized a voluntary defense organization.

Lithuania to Act

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP)—DNB official German news agency, reported from Kaunas, Lithuania, today that the Lithuanian Sejm (Parliament) had been called for Oct. 14 to discuss ratification of the Soviet-Lithuanian mutual assistance treaty.

The Lithuanian Army, it said, is scheduled to begin occupation of the Vilna (Wilno) region, returned to Lithuania under the pact, beginning next week.

Garrisons totaling 20,000 Russian troops probably will be established in the Lithuanian towns of Kelme, Wilkawischki, and Kaischiadorys, DNB said.

News Censorship

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12 (AP) — Swedish news agency dispatches from Helsingfors said today that the Finnish Government had established a Department of Information for the dissemination and control of news.

Capture of German Ship By Britain Is Reported

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The British Navy was reported today to have captured the 13,615-ton German steamer Cap Norte.

The report, issued by the British Press Association, said the Cap Norte, a ship in trade between Germany and South America, had sailed from the Brazilian port of Pernambuco Sept. 17.

Indicated by Churchill

The capture of the Cap Norte had been hinted in remarks Oct. 11 by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons.

Mr. Churchill related that during the period from Sept. 24 to Oct. 9, Great Britain had a favorable balance of 7,806 tons of shipping in comparing its seizures with its losses from German submarine attacks.

He explained that Britain had lost 5,809 tons to German submarines and had taken 13,615 tons—the exact figure of the Cap Norte's gross tonnage.

Beyond saying the capture occurren in the South Atlantic, the Press Association's naval correspondent gave no details.

The Cap Norte was built at Hamburg in 1922 and was believed to have been carrying a cargo of foodstuffs and about 2,500 tons of crude oil.

One of Fastest

The Cap Norte is one of the fastest liners in the South Atlantic service. When it sailed from Recife, Port of Pernambuco, it was heavily loaded with fuel and accompanied by two German freighters, both of them also carrying fuel and foodstuffs.

The Hamburg-South American liner was disclosed Sept. 22 to have sailed with the two other German vessels but their destinations were not divulged.

Shipping circles in Pernambuco said they understood the ships would try to reach Vladivostok, on Soviet Russia's Pacific Coast.

The two accompanying vessels were the 5,918-ton Tijuca and the 4,969-ton Curityba.

Churchill Erred

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, acknowledged today he had erred in announcing capture of a German submarine commander who sent him a personal SOS on behalf of the torpedoed British Ship Firby Sept. 11.

"I was informed by competent authorities," Mr. Churchill said, "that the facts were as stated by me (in the House of Commons Sept. 26), and that the officer who sank the Firby had been made prisoner. Subsequent examination of the U-boat prisoners of war in our custody at the present time has not, however, confirmed this first assumption."

Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons Sept. 26 that the destroyer of the Firby was "now in our hands."

Subsequently, the Columbia Broadcasting Company sponsored an interview from Berlin with Lieut. Capt. Herbert Schultze, Commander of a German U-boat, who claimed to have sunk the British freighter, and then notified Mr. Churchill of the sinking.

Meanwhile, both British and German censorship have recently passed photographs of the crew of the German U-boat which sank the British aircraft carrier Courageous taken in Germany after the submarine was reported to have been sunk.

At the time of the sinking of the Courageous the British Admiralty announced that destroyers accompanying the carrier "heavily attacked" the submarine involved, and were believed to have sunk it. Various eye witness accounts have since reported that the submarine was sunk.

French Pinch Reich

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—An official French announcement today stated that the French blockading fleet had intercepted to date 150,000 tons of contraband, consigned to Germany. This was said to include 40,000 tons of minerals, 40,000 tons of food and 30,000 tons of gasoline and oil.

Meanwhile, a brief British communiqué yesterday disclosed that agreement had been reached with France on "still closer" measures of co-operation for continuing the naval blockade against Germany.

The communiqué followed a two-day conference between George Pernot, French Minister of Blockades, and Ronald Cross, British Minister of Economic Warware. M. Pernot and his advisers returned to Paris last night.

Pocket U-Boats?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt received today an unofficial report that Germany has commercial ocean vessels capable of "planting" 100-ton "pocket submarines" across the Atlantic "like rows of corn."

After calling on Mr. Roosevelt, John Tazewell Jones, for 22 years an American importer in Brazil, told newspapermen he had related to the President the following incident:

Shortly before the outbreak of the war, Mr. Jones said, he had talked with a German ship captain who unloaded three 68-ton locomotives at Bahia. The locomotives were far too heavy for the cranes of the Brazilian port to handle.

Mr. Jones expressed amazement at the power of the ship's cranes. He was told, he continued, that the vessel could carry and lower overboard "pocket submarines" carrying 12 men each and with torpedo equipment capable of sinking large ships.

[Independent naval observers were inclined to question reports of German "pocket" submarines, holding that such craft were impracticable.]

The German Captain also told him, he said, that the ship could pick up the submarine afterward, before they ran short of fuel.

Reich Still Says 'We Did'; Britain Insists 'No, No'

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP)—Germany today continues to hold to its story, with amplifications, that German bombing planes had seriously damaged British cruisers in the naval-air engagement Oct. 9.

Reporting previously that German observers counted two hits on a warship and six on a cruiser, German sources yesterday claimed that observers counted six direct hits by the heaviest bombs and four by bombs of medium size.

[The British Admiralty in two separate communiqués on the naval-air battle, declared that all bombs were wide of the mark.]

The German observers said there were "thunderous explosions," clouds of smoke rose from the ships and fire was plainly visible on others.

The ships' anti-aircraft guns fired ceaselessly, but completely without effect, the German account said.

However, the same account, appearing in DNB, official German news agency, admitted that four of the bombers failed to return to their home hangars.

Describing events leading up to the engagement, DNB said scouting planes sent out from the ships in the latitude of the Shetland Islands spotted a strong flotilla of heavy British cruisers apparently heading for the German ships.

[A British communiqué Oct. 9 said a German naval squadron was sighted off the South coast of Norway Oct. 8, but "darkness enabled the enemy to escape."]

A radio call for help was sent and several squadrons of heavy bombers were started instantly from the German mainland, said DNB.

The bombers reportedly reached the British cruisers before they were in a position to attack the German fleet and in rainy, cloudy weather the planes circled and took turns at making power dives and dropping bombs, some weighing more than 1,000 pounds.

Meanwhile, in Berlin, expert German naval observers asserted that Germany controls the North Sea, both on the surface and in the air, and that the Reich's mastery over waters where British sea power previously had been unchallenged had been effectively demonstrated.

U. S. Watches British Air Program

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—In secret locations around the coast and in the countryside of Britain have been organized an undisclosed number of new departments of the Royal Air Force which are expected to have an important bearing on the course of war in the air.

These are the Initial Training Wings, preliminary "schools" which form a pool of disciplined and physically trained youth from which the R. A. F. is to draw its future personnel. The location and numbers of these wings are secret, but their effect on the pattern of aerial training is not wholly secret—it can be revealed that these wings can provide the R. A. F. with 3,000 pilots-to-be, each month of each year "for the duration."

The importance of this figure, which probably errs on the conservative side, can be gauged when seen in relation to figures for training in 1918. Then the output of pilots was 1,200 a month, although recruits were being entered for flying training at the rate of 3,000 a month. During 1918, too, many of the young men who joined the Royal Flying Corps had only a few hours of solo flying to their credit when they were sent out to the front.

Training Provided

This time provision for large numbers of fully-trained men has been made at the very outset. The I. T. W.'s were speedily set up under the control of Air Commodore A. C. Critchley, formerly Brigadier General Critchley, famed as the organizer of some of Britain's largest sporting stadia. Within 10 days Air Commodore Critchley was able to show the press a wing, fully established, with its men already under training, and billeted in a permanent establishment. Air Commodore Critchley had also recruited a number of notable figures in the professional sporting world of train the young men—Len Harvey, light heavyweight boxing champion of the world is a sergeant instructor and so is Tommy Farr.

Though it was speedily organized, this is no hurried scheme. Detailed plans have been made to insure that the Royal Air Force shall have an adequate supply of highly-trained pilots, air observers, air gunners, radio operators, and general personnel throughout hostilities. This has meant a revision of the peace-time arrangements for training personnel for flying duties.

The training course for pilots, air observers, wireless operators and air gunners is now divided into three stages. The first stage for both pilots and air observers is the Initial Training Wing where the men spend a comparatively short time in learning discipline, administration and ground drill and the rudiments of such subjects as the theory of flight, air navigation, gunnery, bombing, morse and airmanship.

Second Step in Training

From the Initial Training Wing pilots are posted to an Elementary Training School where they are taught to fly on elementary aircraft; and are then passed on to a Service Flying Training School where they learn to fly operational types of aircraft and continue their instruction in the subjects in which they already started at the Initial Training Wing.

There are two courses at a Flying Training School, an intermediate and advanced. Pilots are given their wings on completing the intermediate course satisfactorily and no one is given a commission until he has completed the advanced course.

Air Observers, gunners and radio operators, like plots, pass from the Initial Training Wing to an Elementary Training School but spend a shorter time there and are then sent to different specialized schools for air navigation, bombing, air photography, air gunnery and general reconnaissance.

At the Initial Training Wings young men, ranging in age from 18 to 25, are being given ground instruction in subjects which will fit them for the duties which lie ahead of them either as pilots or in the other flying branches of the service mentioned above. The pupils at these Wings at present consist almost entirely of members of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, men who had offered their services before the outbreak of war.

After they, and other members of the R. A. F. V. R. have passed on to the next stages of their training, the vacancies at the initial Training Wings will be filled by others from civilian life who are attracted to the flying side of the R. R. F. They will be formally entered int othe R. A. F. V. R. for the duration of the war.

The syllabus of the I. T. W. consists (in general) of Discipline, Administration, Ground Drill, and lectures on the Theory of Flight, Air Navigation, Gunnery, Bombing, Morse, and Airmanship.

Talking films play an important part in the pupils' routine. There are films on the folowing subjetcs: Theory of Flight, Meteorology, Wireless, Fog, Airmanship, Gunnery, Deck-landings, Recognition of Enemy Aircraft, etc.

Commissions Axailable

On entry into an I. T. W. pupils will have been provisionally recommended for certain duties in the Royal Air Force—e. g., pilots, air observers, air guners, wireless operators, etc.—but these recommendations are not final and are subject to revision as the result of the pupils' showing at the school. Chances of a commission are open to all pupils being trained as pilots or air observers.

Although the training at an I. T. W. is necessarily carried out on the ground, pupils recommended as pilots are all given a special course on the Link Trainer, which enables an instructor to ascertain what will be the reactions of a pupil in the air in controlling his machine under various conditions and will test the pilot's aptitude for blind flying by instruments alone.

Military considerations make it impossible to give any indication of the numbers of pilots, other members of air crews and personnel generally who will be required by the Royal Air Force during the war. Plans have, however, been made on a large-scale basis and it may be of interest to give a few significant figures in relation to the World War of 1914—1918.

At the time of the Armistice, the total number of trained pilots was 8,000 and the figures for other personnel were 283,000. There were no less than 20,000 pilots undergoing instruction at the same date, the average monthly output immediately preceding the Armistice being 1,200 pilots a month.

Peak Not Yet Reached

The peak of trained pilots had not then been reached as is evident from the number of pupils being entered for flying training at the same period which amounted to 3,000 a month. Some further measure of the enormous problem involved in producing trained pilots is shown by the fact that more than 2,000 training instructors were employed and that nearly 7,100 training aircraft were being used.

Certain figures are also available regarding the expansion of the Royal Air Force on the personnel side during the past four years.

In 1935 when the first major expansion of the Royal Air Force was authorized, the total strength was approximately 31,000. Before the outbreak of war the total number of regular personnel in the Service had increased nearly four times. In addition, the Auxiliary Air Force and the various Air Force Reserves had an authorized establishment for this year of nearly eight times the figure of four years ago.

Naturally, the plans which have now been made for the entry of pilots, other members of air crews and of ground personnel, are on a still larger scale. In this regard, it will be recalled that all the Dominions made a notable air contribution during the last World War and their keen interest in the Air Force has been manifested in recent times by the extended arrangements which have been made for the selection and training of pilots in their own territories and by the establishment of factories for the production of several types of aircraft.

British Air Plans Center in Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Oct. 12

Government officials said today that the British Empire-wide program designed to mae Canada the air training center of the Empire would be geared to produce from 6,000 to 20,000 military pilots a year.

The plan, under which pilots from Canada, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand will be trained in Canada, was announced Tuesday in the House of Commons.

The Royal Canadian Air Force training program will turn out pilots in 28 weeks instead of the usual 50 weeks required in peace-time. A vast expansion of air fields and training basis is planned in the Dominion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — Establishment of British air training schools in Canada posed a new problem for United States officials who have been studying the relation of the Monroe Doctrine to the European war.

Two statements of President Roosevelt were regarded in some diplomatic quarters as being of special interest in view of the announcement by the British Air Secretary, Sir Kingsley Wood, that advanced training schools for British, Australian, and New Zealand fliers would be concentrated in Canada.

One was made last year at Kingston, Ont., when Mr. Roosevelt said the people of the United States would "not stand idly by" if Canadian territory were violated by any other empire.

The other was at a press conference last month, when he said that the Monroe Doctrine would not contenance the transfer of Canada to any other power.

The placing of air training bases in Canada might modify such possible United States assistance, it was believed in some quarters, although no official stand has been disclosed.

It is realized here that Canada is a belligerent fighting Germany, just as Great Britain is, and is liable to attack from its enemy. This fact was given recognition in the exclusion of Canadian waters from the neutrality zone set up at the inter-American conference at Panama. This indicated that the American Republics recognized belligerent activities could take place in and from those waters.

The Monroe Doctrine, according to some interpretations, does not exclude an attack on a Western Hemisphere Nation by an outside Nation, but it declares the United States' opposition to any foreign Nation remaining in possession of territory so occupied.

Thus, these interpretations hold that if Germany should attack Canadian air bases, but not occupy any of its territory, the United States would not be affected, insofar as the Monroe Doctrine is concerned.

One reliable source predicted that, if the embargo on arms shipments were lifted by Congress, American airplanes of middle and long range would be sent by rail to Canada.

After being assembled there, they would be flown to England, via Newfoundland, by the pilots trained in the advanced Canadian schools. They would thus avoid interference by German submarines.

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Traffic Jam in the Andes

ALL THE WAY down to La Guaira, there was chatter on shipboard about the Drive to Caracas.

Taking beauty for granted, "dangerous" seemed to be the word for it. And, according to report, the danger lurked not only in stiff hairpin turns. You must watch your step with your driver.

You *could* get stuck in the Andes. A tire could blow out or an engine stall half-way back from the capital city, after a long day of sightseeing and it near sailing-time. Visions of the ship sailing without you, which it never does, of bandits, cold and starvation on the lonely mountain road, clog your reasoning power.

When suavely appears another car, whose driver can ultimately be persuaded to take you back to the port for a large extra fee. It's a deal—with your first driver privately in on the commission.

* * *

That was one of the rumors. It was immediately crossed out as nonsense by an experienced traveler who had successfully picked his own driver without guarantee many times, in this same spectacular drive across the northern spur of the Andes.

"Better take the train," advised the timid, Midwestern schoolteacher, unimpressed. "They say the view's better and it's safer."

"But it's a train without a timetable. You never know when it is going to leave or when it will get back," protested the Swedish baker on holiday.

"In any case, don't take the ship's tour. You can save money by making up a party and hiring your own car and carrying your lunch. Prices in Venezuela are terrible, and so is the food, no matter what you pay for it. It's one country that makes no bids and no bargains for the tourist trade. It's so rich it doesn't need tourists," grumbled the retired New England merchant, who made a ritual of never enjoying anything in the entire voyage.

"Besides, it's been raining there, according to the radio. Probably can't go at all," he added, as if to make sure of sufficiently dampening our eagerness.

* * *

This we dismissed as impossible. They couldn't do that to us. We, who had been shivering in one third of a sunbeam, and rocking in the small cargo ship, during most of the six days out from New York, with the famous drive as our goal.

In the midst of all the clamor of discussion, the New York character actor, the lady professor from Pennsylvania, the Montreal newspaper man, and I, signed up for the ship's tour. There would be protection, we decided, under the company's jurisdiction. The driver would not be tempted to try any funny business. And what if the lunch was expensive? Foreign-language cooking would be part of the adventure.

* * *

It was marvelous to behold, as if it were just coming into existence, the unfamiliar continent rising out of the sea in the early morning light; to watch a patch of mist on the horizon take on form and substance while the morning star and a sickle moon still hung like some mysterious insignia in the sky; to see the dark mass spread its base and unfold within its high, jagged contour, depths of purple that brightened into mauve and brown that burnished into copper, after the sun had popped up from behind a single conical peak in the abrupt tropical manner.

We were charmed with the little port, concentrating all its activity at the foot of a perpendicular green mountainside. Multi-colored roofs jutted out from the viridescent background, stretching to the left as Maçuto and other pictorial towns. Spars and sails and funnels cut a bold, irregular margin in the waterfront. Quays and docks swarmed with dark-skinned natives that set the pith helmet of an official or the pale faces of tourists into high relief. Comic white pelicans made their vertical dives, a myriad starlings fluttered overhead, undisturbed by the teeming life of the harbor.

The first contradiction to rumors of inhospitality confronted us upon landing, for a large sign invited in Spanish and English: "Welcome to Venezuela."

The round, jovial face of the chief steward who assigned us to our cars shed rays of encouragement which were sorely needed on my part when I took one look at the driver whom it was my lot to sit beside. Of all the brigands! A scrawny little man with a dingy straw sailor over one eye, unshaven it would seem for weeks, yet without a formal beard. It was winter to him, though it felt like midsummer to us; and among certain Venezuelans, as in certain sections of the United States, it is part of the season's keep-warm program not to shave.

* * *

"Parlez-vous français?" I essayed, thinking I might as well try to make friends. Silence. French is not much good in Venezuela. English but little better.

"Poco, poco," he replied, when I asked if he spoke English.

"Leetle beet," he supplemented, evidently aiming to please.

A fund of pantomime made up for his lack of language. He gesticulated and smiled and began not to look like a brigand at all, but a harmless little man who intended to give us a good time. We called him Miguel.

It was wonderful, like a first flight, leaving the narrow main street with its ragged shacks, donkeys, goats and natives on one side, the wide, clean sea on the other, and slowly mounting the winding road into the Andes. Gray-green cactus stood tall in the red earth that soon rose in terra-cotta cliffs towering above us, spreading out around, behind, and endlessly beyond.

"But it's a good road!" we exclaimed among ourselves. "Concrete and well reinforced! Plenty of room, too." We snuggled back in our seats, surprised at security, quietly content.

When "Keek!" A sudden sound whirred in Miguel's throat.

"Deenameet!" he tersely explained.

We jumped—and stared.

Beetle-black motor cars, bearing tourists from all the vessels in port, made an ominous blockade in front of us. Above, around the bend, still gentle for we had not gone far, a large crowd of people sprayed from a central knot, scattered over the bank in ambling, gesturing figures. Beyond the knot, another motor procession, stalled as if by magic. It looked like a landslide to us.

The dynamiting, and the danger, if there had been any, were over. Workmen were clearing rocks and boulders from the path.

* * *

After a wait, long but not tedious in the high, sweet air, diverted by the broad, lovely view, we packed into our cars again and trickled through the sliver of passageway that had been made. A new halt brought us to a standstill on the other side. We must let the cars from the opposite direction file past.

"'Allo, Howahyah?" A loud, vibrant voice plunged in through the open car. It came from a Negro at the wheel of a heavily-laden limousine facing us, a native Negro, proud of his Americanese. He, like all other foreigners, had spotted us for United States Americans at once.

"Beautiful country you have," the character actor responded amiably.

"Yoah tellin' me?" our new friend assented with a wide white grin.

We conversed in chunks of American slang. "Okeedoke," was the Negro's rejoinder for our "Okay," just to show he knew the fine points, I suppose.

A chorus of "So-longs" concluded the conversation as we received the signal to go ahead.

A vivid Creole beauty smiled at us between the great shining circlets in her ears. A construction engineer, U. S. A., you could tell by the way he wore his gray soft hat, and by the efficiency in his bearing, strode past.

Pale faces mingled with swarthy, tourists clambered back into their hired cars, drivers—Spanish, Indian, Negro, and Mestizo—stepped carefully on the gas. That scene was ended. We were on our way.

This was grand. This was the life. Like children, we happily regarded the sleepy mountain goats basking in the shade at the side of the road. We laughed together at the billboard advertisement of a perfume, which, we plucked out from Spanish words, would make its wearer dazzlingly distinguished. We found the occasional wayside shed, built of sheets of corrugated iron, strangely amusing.

When "Keek!" That peculiar whir in Miguel's throat, more violent than before. A slashing gesture of hand across neck. A finger-snap in air.

"Driver sleep!" he said. We had not traveled so very many kilometers.

We jumped and stared again.

An abandoned truck stood at the brink of the precipice, its cab bashed in, not from the side, but from above.

"Queer sort of collision," we simultaneously thought aloud. And all the weathered granite posts that marked the outer edge of the highway, suddenly looked like warnings.

But we drove on. Such disasters, of course, could not touch us. Probably driver did sleep. We let it go at that.

* * *

Presently we were engulfed in the sheer beauty surfounding us, silent before the majesty of peaks dissolving in soft clouds, of bare slopes modeled into a mighty chiaroscuro of uneven folds. The scene had changed. Green cactus and red earth were far behind. Now it was a sterner setting in the thin air. Starker cliffs loomed gray above us. Deeper valleys glimmered dun-colored below.

Soon we were winding downward. Sooner than we expected, we were entering the tiny, twisted streets of the older part of the city, pressed between the flat, tinted walls, and grated, unglazed windows of low buildings cramped together on either side.

Everything looked small, even the people. Black eyes shone out at us from curious, swarthy faces. But nobody tried to sell us anything. They stared their fill and went their way.

Miguel drove uphill to the clangorous center of the city and stopped before the Federal Palace.

We had made the Drive to Caracas. The Drive *from* Caracas remained to be made.

MARGARET LLOYD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MOTHER AND CHILD": *A Painting by George De Forest Brush*

GEORGE DE FOREST BRUSH was one of the painters who did not respond to the pressure of modern influences of radical or disrupting character. Other Americans of his generation were stirred by the innovations of the Impressionists abroad. But he held to his favorite themes. Generally he used for models the members of his own family. The Mother and Child theme is capable of countless variations. The special sentiment imparted by De Forest Brush is distinctive. When he is least dependent upon foreign sources, and most personal, as he appears in this canvas in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, he reaches the high level of his achievement.

A Letter From Columbus

THE MOST CRITICAL hours of Columbus's momentous argosy did not come until the expedition was within a few leagues of home. Off the coastal islands a severe storm arose, and the leader was appalled, not at the imminence of physical disaster, but at the prospect that word of the glorious success of the voyage might never reach his patrons and the world. Accordingly, on February 14, 1493, during the height of the hurricane, he wrote a careful account of the expedition on a piece of parchment. Then, according to the kindly and accurate Bartolomé de Las Casas (who accompanied Columbus on his three other voyages, and whose father was present on the first), "he wrapped this parchment in a large piece of waxed cloth, hermetically sealed the package, fastened it securely in a large wooden cask, concealing it in such a way that no one could know what it was." The cask was duly committed to the waves, and the waves, up to this writing, have refused to give it up. . . .

But the tempest relented, the caravel did not founder, and on the following day (February 15), under less stressful circumstances, Columbus wrote another letter. It was addressed to Luis de Santangel, who had had faith in his idea when others doubted or scoffed, and whose proximity to Ferdinand and Isabella (history should set them down as Isabella and Ferdinand) had endowed that faith with substance. The following day, safe in port, Columbus wrote still another letter, addressed to Gabriel Sanchez, Chancellor of the Royal Household, which was merely a courteously roundabout way of getting the news to the sovereigns themselves. . . .

The letters were duly delivered, and that to Santangel was immediately put in print in Barcelona, possibly with the type of Pedro Posa. It was an unpretentious piece of work—more than that, it was slovenly—and it is to be hoped that Señor Posa spoke sharply to whoever botched it, and then thought evil of himself for letting it go out of his shop. It was, perhaps, all in the day's work; Señor Posa doubtless did not appreciate the epochal importance of this wretched sample of his handiwork. The printed letter occupied three and a half pages of a single folded sheet, each page measuring some seven by ten inches. It was not intended to be anything so ambitious as a book—it was a mere handbill, a speedy means of making known to Spain, and to so much of the world as cared to read, the success of the expedition.

No one knows how many copies of the Santangel letter were printed, but the marvel is, no matter how large the edition, that a single example should survive. But a single copy has (though its existence was unknown until forty years ago), and is now in the possession of the New York Public Library—unquestionably the most valuable piece of printing known to exist today.—From "Early American Books and Printing," by JOHN T. WINTERICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Little Blue Bowl

Where are the words
to tell of the shimmer
on a little blue bowl,
of candlelight?
And the scrawl
of Chinese Lantern pods,
warming the heart
On a winter night?

RUTH W. HEYWOOD

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS Sir Edward Coke who said, "A man's house is his castle." In the days of feudalism a man was supreme in his castle, his word was law, his decisions governed. It was his duty and privilege to give protection, sustenance, and shelter to his entire household comprising servants, retainers, as well as relatives. His castle reflected what he himself expressed. If kindness, peace, love, consideration governed his life, his castle was indeed a true home, a haven of refuge for all within its bounds.

Mary Baker Eddy defines "Jerusalem," in part, as "home, heaven" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 589); and "heaven" she defines as "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul" (*ibid.*, p. 587). An understanding of these definitions changes our concept of home as a material structure to a state of consciousness which can never be taken from us, unless we relinquish it and lose sight of those things for which it stands.

We often hear it said that someone's home is broken up because a loved one has passed on, but this can never be, so long as the spiritual concept of home is nurtured and fostered through gaining a stronger hold upon the verities of being, which are ever-available to supply all our needs. We need to watch lest we confuse the material dwelling place, built of stone and wood, with the spiritual concept of home which is untouched by human beliefs. The material dwelling may be lost, may be changed often, but the spiritual concept of home is inviolable and untouched by such human experiences. This true sense of home we may carry with us, and it does not depend upon material possessions to give it lasting beauty and adequate expression.

Wherever we are, wherever we go, we may have a beautiful sense of home, no matter what the outward or material manifestations may seem to be. Our material dwelling may be simple, even poor and apparently lacking in all that is lovely and beautiful, but as our thought is enriched by the true concept of home, it will radiate joy, peace, quiet, cleanliness, blessing all who enter its doors. Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 58), "Home is the dearest spot on earth," and each one can make this true in his own experience, because no matter how humble, how restricted it may be, it will express the highest concept of home possessed by those who live therein. How necessary then that our mental home be beautiful, well-kept, orderly, peaceful, so that our outward dwelling place may give expression to all that is good!

It makes no difference whether one lives alone or with others, his concept of home is self-determined. He may occupy a hotel room, a trailer, or a little cubby-hole on a back street, a lone shack in the wilds, or a palatial mansion—whatever his dwelling place, it will mirror forth his concept of what home means to him, and will extend a welcome, a sense of peace, a haven from turmoil or quite the reverse.

What an orderly, clean, peaceful home Mrs. Eddy maintained! How her home radiated those spiritual qualities which her life expressed! This was true no matter where she was or how she was situated.

Home also stands for haven, a shelter from outside contending forces, a refuge, a place where one can draw close to God, where one renews his armor for the fight against evil. At times one may have no material structure into which to retreat, but he is in his true home whenever he draws close to God and shuts out the clamorings of the material senses. The opportunities to go home, to be at home, may seem few and far between, until we realize that even on a crowded street, when waiting for an appointment, when doing mechanical tasks, one can withdraw for at least an instant into what the Psalmist calls "the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), and be at home. Then will he go forward strengthened and refreshed to meet whatever task confronts him.

There is no record that Jesus possessed a material habitation during his ministry, and yet we never think of him as homeless. He was always at home, for his thinking radiated those qualities which typify a true home. He was conscious of his unity with God and knew that he was at one with Him; consequently he lived in the absolute conviction that God supplied his every need. He never had a sense of deprivation, but always of abundance. He taught that we shall have all we need every moment if we consciously reflect God in our hearts.

This constant maintaining of one's true sense of home will bring inexhaustible blessings. It will aid in beautifying one's human dwelling place; it will harmonize the conflicting natures of those who may be living there; it will cleanse and purify whatever does not express good, so that as one faithfully guards and maintains this spiritual concept of home, one's dwelling will be transformed and, like a beacon of light, will draw to its doors those who need the comfort, peace, joy, healing, which it affords. Then will Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 287), be fulfilled: "It is pleasanter to do right than wrong; it makes one ruler over one's self and hallows home."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

You Were Saying Good-by

What was it you saw
At the end of the long road's turning,
There where the first red leaves
Of autumn were steadily burning?
Did you see summer going down the road
Where the wind was blowing?
There is no one to say
What you saw—what you knew
There on that bright October day.
This and this alone I know—
You were saying good-by to more than summer
As summer's leaves began to go.
You were seeing far beyond the snow.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Das Heim

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SIR EDWARD COKE war es, der sagte: „Eines Mannes Haus ist seine Burg". Zur Zeit des Lehenswesens herrschte in seiner Burg ein Mann, dessen Wort Gesetz war und dessen Entscheidungen endgültig waren. Es war seine Pflicht und sein Vorrecht, seinem ganzen Haushalt, der nicht nur Angehörige, sondern auch Dienstboten und Lehensleute umfaßte, Schutz, Unterhalt und Obdach zu geben. Seine Burg spiegelte wider, was er selber ausdrückte. Wenn Freundlichkeit, Friede, Liebe und Rücksichtnahme sein Leben regierten, war seine Burg in der Tat ein wahres Heim, eine Zuflucht für alle in ihren Grenzen.

Mary Baker Eddy definiert „Jerusalem" als „Heimat, Himmel" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 589), und „Himmel" definiert sie als „Harmonie; die Herrschaft des Geistes; Regierung durch das göttliche Prinzip; Geistigkeit; Glückseligkeit; die Atmosphäre der Seele" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 587). Das Verständnis dieser Begriffsbestimmungen ändert unsern Begriff vom Heim, so daß wir es nicht mehr als ein materielles Gebäude sondern als einen Bewußtseinszustand ansehen, der uns nie genommen werden kann, wenn wir ihn nicht aufgeben und die Dinge, wofür er steht, nicht aus den Augen verlieren.

Wir hören oft sagen, daß jemand kein Heim mehr habe, weil ein Angehöriges gestorben ist; aber dies kann nicht sein, solange der geistige Begriff Heim durch ein besseres Verständnis der Wahrheiten des Seins, die zur Befriedigung aller unserer Bedürfnisse stets zur Verfügung stehen, gehegt und gepflegt wird. Wir müssen auf der Hut sein, daß wir die aus Stein und Holz gebaute materielle Wohnung nicht mit dem von menschlichen Annahmen unberührten geistigen Begriff Heim verwechseln. Die materielle Wohnung kann verloren gehen, kann oft gewechselt werden; aber der geistige Begriff Heim ist unverletzlich und wird von solchen menschlichen Erfahrungen nicht berührt. Wir können diesen wahren Sinn des Heims bei uns tragen und ihm unabhängig von materiellen Besitztümern dauernde Schönheit und angemessenen Ausdruck geben.

Überall, wo wir sind, wohin wir gehen, können wir einen schönen Sinn des Heims haben, gleichviel, was die äußere oder materielle Bekundung zu sein scheinen mag. Unsere materielle Wohnstätte kann einfach, sogar arm sein, es kann ihr alles Liebliche und Schöne zu fehlen scheinen; wenn aber unser Denken durch den wahren Begriff vom Heim bereichert ist, wird sie von Freude, Frieden, Ruhe, Reinlichkeit erstrahlen und alle, die sie betreten, segnen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 58): „Das Heim ist der liebste Fleck auf Erden", und jeder kann dies in seiner eigenen Erfahrung wahr machen, weil es trotz aller Bescheidenheit oder Beschränkung den höchsten Begriff vom Heim ausdrückt, den seine Bewohner haben. Wie notwendig es also ist, daß unser Gedankenheim schön, gepflegt, ordentlich und friedlich sei, damit unsere materielle Wohnstätte alles ausdrücken kann, was gut ist!

Es bleibt sich gleich, ob einer allein oder mit anderen zusammen wohnt, sein Begriff vom Heim ist durch sich selbst bestimmt. Er kann in einem Hotelzimmer, in einem Anhängewagen, in einem Kämmerlein in einer Hintergasse, in einer einsamem Hütte in einer Einöde oder in einem palastartigen Herrenhaus wohnen—was auch immer seine Wohnstätte sei, sie drückt seinen Begriff davon aus, was das Heim für ihn bedeutet, und gewährt einen Willkomm, einen Sinn des Friedens, eine Zuflucht vor Unruhe oder gerade das Gegenteil.

Was für ein ordentliches, reines, friedliches Heim Mrs. Eddy hatte! Wie ihr Heim jene geistigen Eigenschaften ausstrahlte, die ihr Leben ausdrückte! Dies war wahr, gleichviel, wo sie war oder in was für einer Lage sie sich befand.

Heim bedeutet auch Himmel, Schutz vor äußeren, widerstreitenden Kräften, eine Zuflucht, eine Stätte, wo man sich Gott nähern kann, wo man seine Rüstung zum Kampf gegen das Böse erneuert. Zuzeiten mag man kein materielles Gebäude haben, in das man sich zurückziehen kann; wenn man sich aber Gott nähert und die Aufdringlichkeiten der materiellen Sinne ausschließt, ist man immer in seinem wahren Heim. Manchmal kann es den Anschein haben, daß wir wenig oder selten Gelegenheit haben, heimzugehen oder daheim zu sein, bis wir erkennen, daß man selbst auf verkehrsreicher Straße oder wenn man auf eine Verabredung wartet oder mechanische Arbeit verrichtet, sich wenigstens einen Augenblick unter das, was der Psalmist „den Schirm des Höchsten" nennt (Ps. 91, 1), zurückziehen und daheim sein kann. Dann tritt man gestärkt und erfrischt an jede Aufgabe heran, gleichviel, welcher Art sie sein mag.

Es ist nicht berichtet, daß Jesus während seines Wirkens eine materielle Wohnstätte besaß; dennoch denken wir nie, daß er heimatlos war. Er war immer daheim; denn sein Denken strahlte jene Eigenschaften aus, die ein wahres Heim hat. Er war sich seiner Einheit mit Gott bewußt und wußte, daß er eins mit Ihm war; daher lebte er in der unbedingten Überzeugung, daß Gott alle seine Bedürfnisse befriedigte. Er hatte nie das Gefühl der Entbehrung, sondern war sich immer der Fülle bewußt. Er lehrte, daß wir jeden Augenblick alles haben werden, was wir brauchen, wenn wir in unserem Herzen Gott bewußt widerspiegeln.

Dieses beständige Behaupten unseres wahren Sinnes des Heims bringt unerschöpfliche Segnungen. Es hilft unsere menschliche Wohnstätte verschönern; es bringt die widerstreitenden Veranlagungen derer, die darin wohnen, in Einklang; es reinigt und läutert alles, was nicht das Gute ausdrückt, so daß unsere Wohnung in dem Maße, wie wir diesen geistigen Begriff vom Heim treu bewahren und aufrechterhalten, umgewandelt wird und wie ein Leuchtfeuer diejenigen zu sich zieht, die des Trostes, des Friedens, der Freude, der Heilung, die es bietet, bedürfen. Dann werden Mrs. Eddys Worte in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 287) in Erfüllung gehen: „Rechtun ist angenehmer als Unrechttun; es macht einen zum Herrscher über sich selber und heiligt das Heim".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Syracuse, Hub of the Empire State, Finds Strength in Varied Industries

City's Business Revival Rests on Firm Foundation

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12—Syracuse started out with Indians and industry, and it has them still. What is even more important, it began with friendly Indians and a booming industry, and it has them still, though the original industry no longer exists and the Indians wear overalls instead of war bonnets.

From the very beginning, way back in the days of the American Revolution, Syracuse has concentrated with undivided allegiance on industry, and that is perhaps why industry has reciprocated by giving its citizens a good living. That is perhaps why the Chamber of Commerce has to do no juggling of figures to show that business is booming this fall. And it may also explain why Syracuse is one of the few cities of its size to be finishing a major low-cost housing project dedicated to a better life for some 2,500 of its citizens.

From the very beginning, too, long before the Revolution, Syracuse has been "the friendly meeting place" to the Indian tribes of up-State New York. It was here that Hiawatha, a chief of the Onondagas, welded the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas into the powerful federation of the Five Nations. And it was here that White Man and Red Man met on friendly terms that might have been an example to Indian and Paleface elsewhere.

But to leave for awhile the Syracuse of history and to return to the Syracuse that has earned for itself the title of "Hub of the Empire State," one finds it well toward the top of the list of American cities that are driving back toward prosperity. Nor is it a war-boom, for the upswing started well back in the summer.

Moving Forward

Looking at the balance sheet of Syracuse business, it shows that industry and trade are moving forward at an accelerated pace, following a summer in which no serious seasonal lull developed. The latest report, issued early in September, revealed that industrial activity was at the highest level in two years, with increasing indications that the volume of business would continue its strong upward climb.

Determined to find out just how large the city's industrial comeback was, the Chamber of Commerce analyzed the pay rolls of 22 representative factories in the city and found that for the week ending on September 2 they amounted to $333,684. This was an increase of 33⅓ per cent over the comparable week in 1938 and the highest since the week ending on November 6, 1937

Nor is this an isolated example, for there is similar evidence in all directions. Take, for example, the use of electrical current for industrial and commercial purposes in August, which rose 1 per cent over the consumption for July and nearly 27 per cent over that of August, 1938.

And to prove that this strength in industry is really benefiting the man-in-the-street, it is stressed here that bank debits to individual accounts, reflecting dollar volume of business turnover, showed an increase of more than 20 per cent in August this year, as compared with August, 1938.

Taken Nonchalantly

Speak to a businessman here, however, and you will find that he takes returning prosperity almost nonchalantly, holding that with all of his city's advantages it could be hardly otherwise.

First, he says, look at the city's industrial set-up. From first to last it is a city of diversified industry that can stand the stress and strain of a depression far better than a city that has put all its industrial eggs in one or half a dozen baskets.

"Why," as one official put it, "we manufacture everything from candles to mincemeat here in Syracuse and we find that most of the time people want to buy a good part of the stuff we make."

A tiny sampling of the city's long list of concerns, large and small, bears him out, for disposing of the candles and mincemeat first, one finds the Mack-Miller Candle Company making the former and the Borden Company busy with the latter.

Then there is the Carrier Corporation, making air conditioning equipment, and the Continental Can Company, making both cans and can-making machinery. Then there is the Onondaga Pottery Company, making domestic and commercial chinaware, and the Solvay Process Company, turning out such products as soda ash, chlorine and caustic potash.

Shoes and Books

Walking still farther afield, one comes to the A. E. Nettleton Company, famous for men's shoes, while not far away is the McMillan Book Company and the factories of the well-known L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc. Farther on there are the Easy Washing Machine Corporation and the Crucible Steel Company of America, the latter giving Syracuse a touch of Pittsburgh.

All in all, Syracuse has around 350 manufacturing establishments, which is not bad for a city of about 220,000 persons.

All this diversity is a far cry from the days when Syracuse depended upon a single industry—that of extracting salt from saline wells—for its livelihood.

But Syracuse does not forget its earliest industry, for it made the city famous throughout the East and it founded, much as did trade with the Orient in Boston, the fortunes of many of its wealthiest families.

It was Simon Le Moyne, from Quebec, who first discovered the salt springs in 1654, after being informed that the Iroquois refused to drink from them, believing them inhabited by an evil spirit. But it was not until after the first trading post had been built in what is now Syracuse by Ephraim Webster in 1786 that the extraction of salt began and the development of Syracuse, then called Salina, got underway.

The beginning of the salt industry was soon followed by another development that was to have an equally great effect upon the young city. This was the completion in the first quarter of the nineteenth century of the Erie Canal, upon whose waters the industrial growth of the city depended.

It is perhaps symbolic that even today much of Syracuse's success depends upon its unsurpassed rail, water, road and air transportation facilities. These, combined with its central location in up-State New York and the fact that one-third of the population of the United States lies within 300 miles of its city limits, make it easy to see why Syracuse never had a chance to be anything other than an industrial city of the first rank.

To those advantages one may also add those of easy accessibility to the Pennsylvania coal fields and to the Niagara power plants, a skilled labor population more than 80 per cent native-born and a citizenry that is always ready to lend a shoulder to some major civic venture.

Indian Reservation

But, lest anyone should think that industry is first and last in Syracuse, it is pleasant to visit the Onondaga Indian Reservation just south of the city limits.

There are very few American cities, especially in the East, that have their own Indian reservation, and Syracuse is duly proud to be one of them. Covering 7,300 acres of beautiful rolling and partially wooded land, the reservation was the home of 611 Onondagas in 1930, with indications that the number has grown considerably since then.

Although the Onondagas are gradually becoming Americanized, one-half of them now profess Christianity, the other half holding to tribal worship; they retain many of their picturesque customs and skills. At the annual New York State Fair in Syracuse, the Onondagas exhibit basketry, bead work, ancient dance and hunting instruments, as well as farm and garden produce.

Interest in the reservation has increased rapidly in recent years, with Syracuse aiding the Onondagas to preserve customs that seemed doomed a few years ago. The National Youth Administration has taught some of the reservation youth how to interpret Onondaga legends and folklore to boys and girls at summer camps, while Indians from the reservation have been active in Girl Scout work and in teaching basketry and bead work to local 4-H Clubs.

Perhaps the most interesting survival of tribal life is the New Year's Day custom which permits Indian children to go from home to home on the reservation collecting cookies. The custom originated in the Indians' gratitude for having successfully passed the year gone by.

The University

The visitor's next stop might be Syracuse University, which, since the decline of the salt industry many decades ago, has been the city's chief source of renown. Other universities may be larger, others may be older, but few have a more beautiful location. With its buildings clustered about the top and sides of a wooded hill, the university looks out over the city, Onondaga Lake and the green farmlands of Central New York.

Exclusive of the summer sessions and the School of Extension and of Adult Education, the University had a total of 7,441 students during the 1938-39 season. This number includes the 562 students registered at the New York School of Forestry, which, supported by the State, is on the university grounds, but in a slightly different category from the other 16 schools.

Collegiate activities are linked to those of the city in many ways. Looking upon the university as one of its greatest institutions, the city's churches, schools, manufacturing enterprises, commercial laboratories, among others, frequently serve as laboratories for observation and experiment. The feeling is widespread that both city and university have benefited from this unusual degree of coordination.

To many persons the most interesting building on the university campus is that housing the School of Journalism. Built of Tudor Gothic architecture in 1852 by Col. Cornelius Tyler Longstreet, it has been known to generations of students as "The Castle." A visit inside its chapel-like stained-glass windowed interior hardly prepares one for the up-to-the-minute journalistic instruction given there.

Fine Arts Museum

Nor is the university alone in its cultural effect upon the city, for Syracuse has a Museum of Fine Arts, whose enterprise is making its name known not only in the United States, but in the leading art centers of Europe.

Its fame is based on its attention to ceramics, the Eighth National Ceramic Exhibition being held there from October 1 to 30. Started eight years ago as a memorial to Adelaide Alsop Robineau, internationally known ceramist, the annual exhibition has given an inestimable impetus to American craftsmanship in this field.

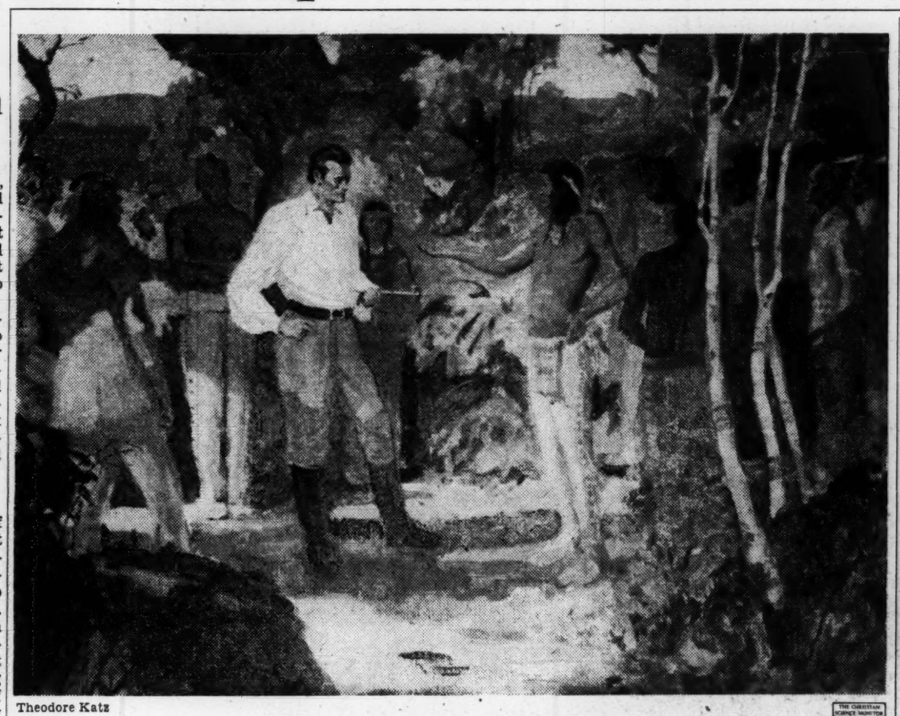
As a step toward aiding the ceramists' art in this country, the prize money at this year's exhibition will be used to purchase pieces of pottery and ceramic sculpture which will aid in building up a distinguished collection of American ceramics for the Syracuse Museum, according to Miss Anna Wetherill Olmstead, director of the Museum.

Recreation

To many persons, however, Syracuse museum, university, industry and even Indians must take second place in comparison with the wealth of its recreational facilities, the vast majority of them having been placed by Nature and unspoiled by attempted improvements.

Just a few miles west of the city is the beautiful Finger Lake region—those long, slim bodies of water that lie between wooded hills and well cultivated fields. In all directions are hosts of glens, glades and waterfalls, culminating in Taughannock Falls. 50 feet higher than mighty Niagara.

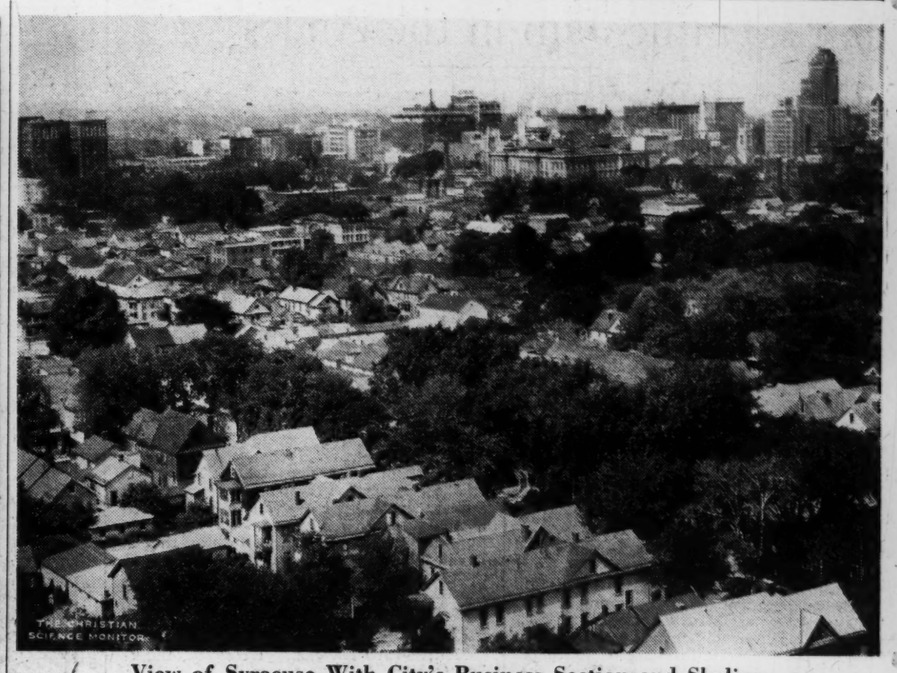
Nearby are a number of State forests, while the vacation land of the Adirondacks lies within easy automobile or train distance to the northeast.



Theodore Katz

Early Episode in Syracuse History

Ephraim Webster, pioneer settler, is shown receiving a grant of land from the Onondaga Indians, members of the once-powerful Iroquois Nation. The painting is one of series of seven by Theodore Katz now on display at the Merchants National Bank and Trust Company.



View of Syracuse With City's Business Section and Skyline

Low-Income Families Called To Move Into Housing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12—About 2,500 persons, comprising 678 families, will start moving into this City's $4,500,000 low-rent project soon after Nov. 1, according to the Syracuse Housing Authority.

With aid of Federal subsidies embodied in the United States Housing Authority program, Syracuse razed nearly 30 acres of blighted buildings, and in their place it has erected apartment, flat, and group house dwellings surrounded by parks and playgrounds.

Unlike the projects in most large cities, those in Syracuse are not entirely of the apartment type. In addition to the former, which are three stories in height, there are also flats consisting of rows of two-family dwellings and a large number of individual two-story homes. All the apartment units are of 2½, 3 or 3½ rooms, the flats are all of 4½ rooms, and the individual houses are 4½, 5½ and a few of 6½ rooms each.

Built within the square of Renwick Avenue, Townsend, Adams and Taylor streets, the project is built around an existing city-block playground with its community house, swimming pool, and recreational areas. Between the units of the project smaller recreational areas, some for pre-school children, some for older children, and some for adults, have been built. In addition, the grounds of the entire development are to be landscaped at an estimated cost of $150,000.

With only about 22 per cent of the land area covered by buildings, the planners have had an eye to a maximum of sunlight and trees. Safety and comfort have also received attention, all dwellings being as nearly fireproof as possible; while each unit is equipped with a gas range and an electrical refrigerator, the cost of which is borne through the rent.

Rents vary according to the size of the unit, a 2½ room unit costing $19 a month, while a 6½ room unit costs $24.50 a month. No family with a total yearly income of $1,400 or more is eligible for occupancy.

Applications have been pouring in far in excess of the number of units available, with about 11 per cent of the applications from Negro families. Although no policy has been established, it is understood that no attempt at race segregation will be made.

According to Sergei N. Grimm, executive director of the Syracuse Housing Authority, the construction of the project was considered mainly as an endeavor that will lift the general tenor of life in Syracuse not only among those directly benefiting, but throughout the entire community.

"All are benefiting from the act of helping others," Mr. Grimm said. "One of the project's major results will be to strengthen belief in democracy among those helped."

Gem-Like Steel Made With Help Of War Chemical

NEW YORK (AP)—Discovery that the chemical which produces war smoke, titanium tetrachloride, will produce a stainless steel so lustrous that it can be used to make jewelry, was announced Oct. 10 by the Chemical Foundation.

Titanium tetrachloride, made from the dark gray metal titanium, is used for the military smoke screens and smoke bombs of all nations.

A discovery which the Foundation says is amazing was made when researchists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology mixed this stuff with an acid bath in which stainless steel was placed during experiments to make it completely impervious to corrosion.

"Indeed," he continued, "this esthetic improvement is so marked that the products may be employed for the fabrication of jewelry." The surface of the steel scintillates as if studded with microscopical gems.

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Education in Syracuse Expands Along Many Lines Based on Civic Service

Future Leaders In Public Affairs Train at Maxwell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12—Within the walls of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs atop University Hill here, a group of carefully-selected young men from all parts of the country has just begun another term of study which should lead them, if the experience of past classes is any indication, to some of the most responsible positions in America's national, state and municipal governments.

Beginning its fifteenth year, the Maxwell School is turning with renewed emphasis to its task of "making students aware of their vocation of citizenship while showing them the breadth of that citizenship."

Founded in 1924 through the generosity of George Holmes Maxwell, of California, and placed under the direction of Dean William E. Mosher, the school has grown in importance until its students are sought for public administration positions in every part of the country. With 30 of its graduates already holding responsible positions with the government in Washington, the school is being forced to turn away more and more eager applicants each year.

As outlined by Dean Mosher, the purpose of the school is fourfold:

"First, to provide students with a broad training and preparation for the duties and practice of citizenship and with recognition of their obligation to participate intelligently in its responsibilities.

"Second, to stimulate those having capacity for leadership to prepare for this task, and to equip them with information and insight requisite for this function.

"Third, to assist in training teachers for high schools and colleges in modern methods and other material of instruction in government and citizenship.

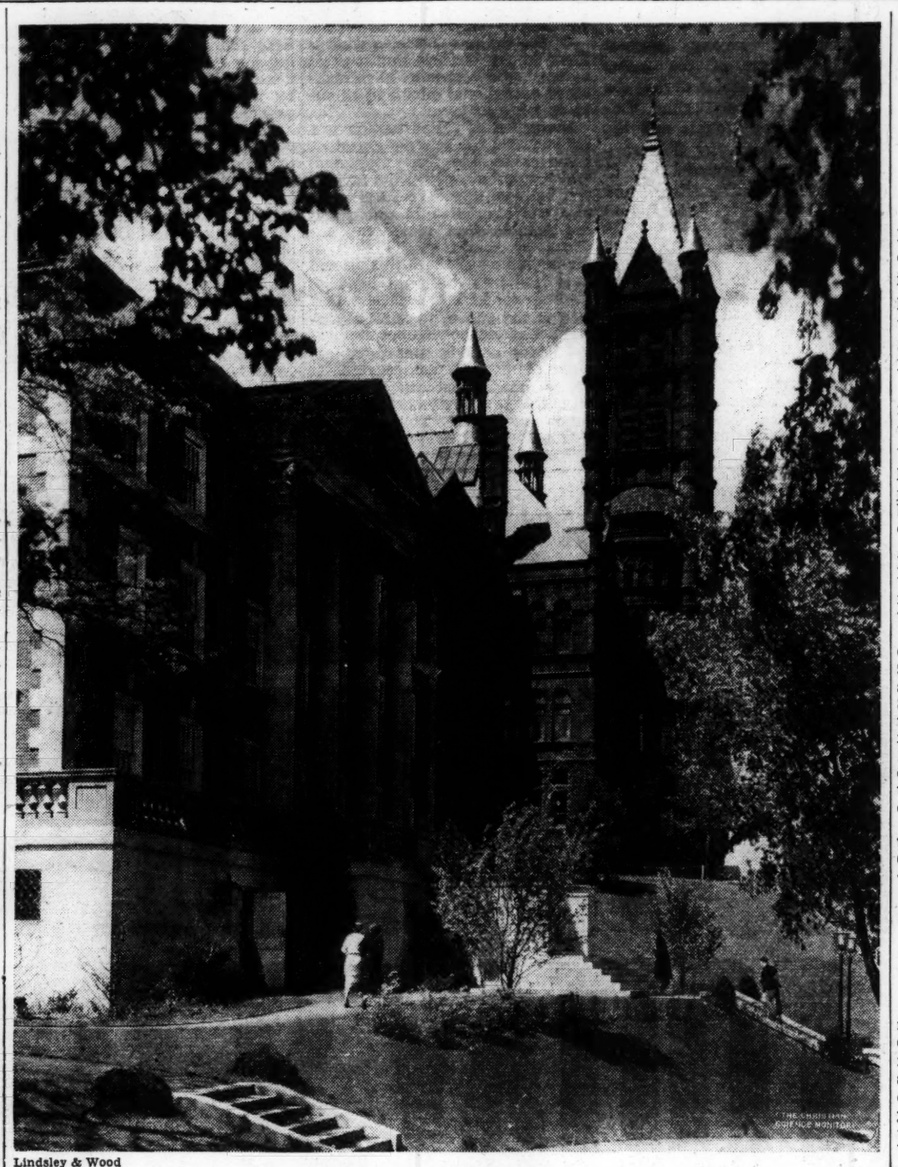
"And finally, to prepare selected young men and women for careers in civic administration and research and for an intelligent official relation to modern public organizations, local, state and national."

The center of the educational course is government, political science and public law, with courses in history, economics, sociology, psychology, philosophy and ethics as important accessories. A large part of class-room work consists in a close scrutiny of commonly-accepted political concepts. These are debated in a give-and-take fashion.

While large numbers of the regularly enrolled students at the University of Syracuse are included in the preliminary courses for the Maxwell School, the enrollment in the two-year courses on public administration is limited to 15 graduate students, selected from hundreds of applicants throughout the country.

As stressed by Dean Mosher, the school makes every effort to induce its graduates to engage in active participation in the work of the country's political parties, holding that the affairs of the nation will continue to be settled through such parties and that instructed leadership can remedy many of the shortcomings.

The school is housed in a recently completed building with 14 class-rooms and lecture-rooms having a total seating capacity of 725, and was constructed along generous lines to handle the steadily increasing demand for teachers and administrators trained in the philosophy of good public administration.



Lindsley & Wood

Syracuse University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newest addition to Syracuse University's campus is the Maxwell School of Citizenship, whose Georgian type architecture blends with the most severe Gothic features of Crouse College and its familiar bell tower. The Maxwell Building, gift of the late George Holmes Maxwell, industrialist and philanthropist, and his wife, Carrie A. Maxwell, was built at a cost of $500,000.

Self-Government Training Set as Aim in Adult Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Seeing in the world situation totalitarian hazards which demand organized emphasis on the training of the citizen for duties of self-government, the American Association for Adult Education announces a program in the interest of democracy.

Morse A. Cartwright, director of the Association, said that the undertaking was based upon the realization that "the outbreak of war in Europe and the consequent proclamation of neutrality by the United States profoundly and gravely affect democratic process in this country." His announcement further says:

"It is important not only that we maintain our free and independent adult education programs and forums for the discussion of controversial issues as they arise, but also that we multiply opportunities for open discussion of national and international questions that affect us as Americans.

"This leads inescapably to the conclusion that experimentation, demonstration, organizational promotion of adult education opportunities and research in the preparation of materials for study at every adult level should proceed on an enhanced scale."

The executive board approving the new line is headed by Alvin Johnson, director of the New York School for Social Research, and among its other members are Arthur E. Bestor, President of Chatauqua Institution; Harry W. Chase, Chancellor of New York University; George V. Denny Jr., Director America's Town Meeting of the Air; Franklin F. Hooper, circulation head, New York Public Library, and Austin H. MacCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction.

Lie Quits as Head Of National Academy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In order to devote his full time to painting, Jonas Lie has retired from the presidency of the National Academy, Hobart Nichols, painter, of Bronxville, first vice-president, thus automatically becomes president of the Academy, which Mr. Lie has called "the balance wheel in the field of art in America."

"I am simply overworked," Mr. Lie, who has served as president of the Academy for 5½ years, said.

During his presidency, Mr. Lie aided many young artists on their way to success.

Bronxville Community Forum Opens With a Discussion of 'This World War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 12—The Bronxville Community Forum, sponsored by the Bronxville Parents and Teachers' Association, has entered its 1939-40 season and ninth year, during which it will meet at the Bronxville School Auditorium on the first and third Mondays of each month through March.

The Forums are conducted by Ignatius D. Taubeneck, a teacher of history, social science and public speaking at the school.

The first meeting of the Forum for this season was on Oct. 2 and the next is scheduled for Oct. 16. More than 800 persons attended the first meeting of the Forum, the subject of which was "This World War," discussed by Mr. Taubeneck.

Love, not hate; education, not ignorance, provide the solution of the world's problems, Mr. Taubeneck said, declaring that war was not a "necessity, but an atrocity." The present outbreak of hostilities was not a "new war," but a continuation of the first World War, he asserted, laying the blame for hostilities on all the participants in it.

"This war," he continued, "has been going on for 25 years. The armistice was merely an interruption in a continuous struggle that has now been resumed."

Mr. Taubeneck declared that the United States "can and must stay out of war."

After the address by Mr. Taubeneck, the Forum, following the usual custom, was given over to discussions and questions from the audience in an effort to encourage active participation by the spectators in a truly American fashion.

Negroes Called Upon To Pray for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. A. L. E. Weeks, National Executive Director of the Stewardship Evangelist Association, has called upon every Negro in the United States to participate on Sunday, Oct. 15, in prayer that this Country be kept out of the European war, and that peace may soon come to the present combatants.

Dr. Weeks said there were between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 Negroes in North America, and urged that all Negro pastors lead their congregations in this special peace prayer, that families pray in their homes and that individuals halt whatever they are doing and wherever they may be and join in this prayer, for which no particular hour is fixed. "Any time of the day or night is suitable," he said.

Mayor Marvin Declares Hope Of Avoiding War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12—During the coming months Syracuse will concentrate on expanding its industry on a sensible, peacetime basis rather than upon the premise of a wartime boom, according to Mayor Rolland B. Marvin.

"I hope and pray that this Nation may be spared participation in the war," the Mayor declared. "Meanwhile we have laid no plans for participating in a war boom, much preferring that our prosperity be built upon peacetime needs and conditions."

Mayor Marvin, who is serving his fifth term, is optimistic over the City's immediate future, but refuses to indulge in any predictions.

"No man can tell what the condition of any municipality will be 90 days hence," he said. "There are strong indications, however, that Syracuse, as it enters the last quarter of 1939, is exhibiting material improvement. A review of the year 1939 shows great improvement not only for Syracuse and its inhabitants, but also for the neighboring country."

Recalling that a few years ago the City had taken the New York Central Railroad tracks, which used to run through the streets, and elevated them, Mayor Marvin declared that within the next few months the City expected to let the contract for a similar elevating of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad tracks, thus taking another major step in civil improvement.

"At the same time, Syracuse is justly proud of its new $4,500,000 housing project which is nearing completion and which will mean a higher standard of living for many," he added.

Rolland B. Marvin
Mayor of Syracuse

Paintings of Syracuse History Become Bank's Permanent Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The sentiment of early Syracuse and Onondaga counties has been preserved for the present generation in a series of seven paintings recently completed by Theodore Katz, young Syracuse artist who graduated last year from Syracuse University's College of Fine Arts.

The paintings, which recall pioneer characters and scenes in the City's history, were commissioned by Crandall Melvin, President of the Merchants National Bank & Trust Company, and are now on exhibition in the bank's main office where they will remain as a permanent display.

Artist Katz spent several months in research work, studying available early histories to familiarize himself with details of clothing, weapons, tools and customs of the figures portrayed in the oils.

First of the paintings depicts the Indian era, with a scene from the traditional Green Corn dance of the Onondaga Indians. The second recalls the early missionary period when Father Claude Dablon first came to Onondaga in 1665.

Further progress of the white man is shown in the third canvas, in which Ephraim Webster, first white settler here, received a square mile of land from the friendly Onondagas.

The other paintings depict a stage coach thundering over the Cicero plank road, north of Syracuse; a storm over the salt sheds on Onondaga Lake, center of the once-important salt-making industry; a scene on the Erie Canal, near Syracuse, and the artist's conception of the scene at the organization meeting of the first Masonic Lodge in Onondaga County at the home of Comfort Tyler in Onondaga Hollow, Feb. 2, 1802.

N. Y. State Forestry College Brings Renown to Syracuse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12—Famed among manufacturers for the diversity of its industrial products, Syracuse has won equal renown among American foresters through the accomplishments of the New York State College of Forestry, which is operated here as an adjunct to, but not strictly a part of, Syracuse University.

Described on all sides as one of the outstanding colleges of forestry in the United States, the New York school has established its reputation through a curriculum that combines classroom study with field work to a degree seldom realized before. It is an axiom at the college that when a man graduates, he has already had the practical experience that usually comes after several years' employment.

Another of the college's claims to distinction is that its undergraduate work falls into two divisions, one dealing primarily with the forest, the other with its products.

Division one, while offering students many facilities not available in other forestry schools, follows the general pattern of such work closely. It emphasizes management of the forest with respect to all its resources and uses while training students for positions with the Federal or private forestry service. It also teaches landscape and recreational management of forest land.

It is the second division, however, that has attracted such widespread attention with its facilities for training men as lumber experts for the countless American industries that utilize wood. In this latter group attention is given to the manufacture of wood pulp, and, according to Dean Samuel N. Spring, there is a heavy demand from pulp mills for young men so qualified.

Established in 1911, the college has acquired the ownership, use, or supervision of large tracts of forest land through which it has made a number of successful and valuable contributions to forestry.

Outstanding acreage under the college supervision are the Syracuse Forest Experiment Station, the Salamanca Forest, the Charles Lathrop Pack Experimental Forest, and the Roosevelt Wildlife Forest Experiment Station. During their school years, students have long periods of camping in these forests and at the New York State Ranger School.

In addition to research into forest growth and management, the college also carries on extensive experimentation with wild life and its relation to the forest. A still further college activity is acquainting the public with forest information and encouraging farmers and landowners to re-seed waste-land as a future source of revenue and benefit.

As a further example of its extensive equipment, the college possesses a complete sawmill and pulp-and-paper laboratory.

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Wonders of Research: Diamond Iron

Metal brought to top heat and cooled by gas becomes hard enough to mark window pane.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Metallurgists today introduced a new hardening furnace for steel that uses a "blanket" of gas to prevent singeing the metal while it is toughened at temperatures as high as 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Instead of employing oil or water in which to quench steels, researchers find a delicately balanced atmosphere of pure hydrogen and nitrogen eliminates distortion and the formation of scale.

Development of the furnace and hardening technique was announced by Westinghouse laboratories, Dr. A. A. Bates, manager of the metallurgical division, and Howard Scott, research metallurgist. The steel shows no outward evidence of having passed through the fiery ordeal of 1,750 degrees Fahrenheit before cooling in a tunnel. Maintaining an oxygen-free atmosphere inside the furnace prevents any reaction in the steel to distort or mar the metal. Ordinary steel, polished to a mirror finish, retains its finish after a four-hour hardening treatment, according to Dr. Bates, emerging with a hardness approaching that of a diamond.

* * *

Reconstruction Foreseen

For a while at least, the interests of natural science as an intellectual pursuit and discipline for thinking must remain in abeyance in belligerent nations. There the energies, abilities and knowledge of each individual technically trained must be directed toward warfare. Commenting on this editorially, Nature, the British journal of science, says:

"The end to be attained and the end which science should hold ceaselessly before the eyes of the Allied peoples is not destruction, but a constructive ideal—to ensure in the future such conditions as will make possible the advancement of all the peoples of the world without discrimination, according to the status and traditions of each in the light shed by reason and scientific knowledge.

"Possibly the League of Nations came before its time. To extend the fields in which such co-operation between peoples may be applied is the task of the future, when the time comes, as it surely will, for reconstruction."

* * *

Earth Chemistry

Investigations into the composition of oxygen has led chemists at Northwestern University into a new branch of research, paleochemistry, or the chemical history of the earth. Dr. Malcolm Dole found three years ago that the proportions of light and heavy oxygen vary in different compounds, as is illustrated by the fact that oxygen is heavier in air than in water.

Extending the investigation to carbonate rocks a billion years old, Northwestern University scholars have confirmed through chemical analysis the geologic theory as to how the rocks were formed. Theory holds that carbonate rocks were laid down in a large body of sea water.

* * *

Mechanical Catalogue

The twenty-ninth annual catalogue and directory of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers comes off the press, containing a profusely illustrated section furnishing an authoritative index to American manufacturers of metals and alloys, power-plant equipment, power transmissions, instruments, pumps, fans, compressors, motors and controls, and hundreds of other types of mechanical apparatus.

* * *

Minnesota Ore

The iron ore industry of northeastern Minnesota, world renowned for the size of deposits and high average iron content, is steadily losing its position in the pig iron and steel picture of America, according to O. A. Sundness, Chief Engineer of the Synder Mining Company, in a paper read before the Metal Mining Convention in Salt Lake City. Chief among the reasons given were competitive conditions with aluminum, large reuse of scrap iron, and high taxes and royalty rates.

* * *

Keeping Apparatus Cool

Light colors are important to the well-being of a steel-clad distribution transformer in summer, just as they are to the comfort of men and women, according to G. W. Penney of East Pittsburgh. He told the American Institute of Electrical Engineers that the color of paint has a marked effect on the temperature of electrical apparatus that must depend for cooling on a relatively smooth outer surface exposed to the sun's rays. A gray paint was advised as the most practical cooling agent.

* * *

Higher Skill Wanted

There is a heavy demand today for better, not more, chemists, according to Prof. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, in a study prepared for the American Chemical Society. So far as numbers alone are concerned, the supply seems to have caught up with the demand, he adds.

* * *

By Product of Shears

Cystine, an amino acid of interest to biochemists, costs around $75 a pound. It is prepared from barber shop clippings of human hair.

Westinghouse

Scratching Glass

What modern furnace hardening can do to a piece of steel

Rise of Poland As Free Nation Seen by Hoover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—As German leaders were bringing Poland more and more under Nazi suzerainty, Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States, had today made public his belief that Poland would again take its place among the nations of the world.

"The spirit of a great race does not die from oppression," Mr. Hoover told 1,000 Polish-Americans in an address at ceremonies commemorating Pulaski Day, one of the features of Polish Week, which ends on Oct. 18, at the 165th Regiment Armory last night.

"Poland is not dead," he declared. "Poland will rise again. There is more to nations than their soil, their cities, their wealth, and even their governments. There is a soul in a great people. That soul is forged in the instincts of their race, their traditions, their heroic struggles, their heroic men, and their genius in art, music, and literature. It is steeled in their sufferings. They may be occupied by armies; they may be oppressed; they may be enslaved; they may be impoverished, but the soul of a great people cannot be crushed. From that their national life, and their independence will rise again and again from the ashes of their homes.

Rise Again and Again

"The Polish people more than 1,000 years ago settled on the plains between the two great military races of Germany and Russia. They have been overrun time and again. They have been partitioned time and again, but just as often they have fought for their freedom. And the indomitable spirit of the race has time and again led them out of oppression into independence."

Reviewing the progress of the independent Polish Nation after the World War, Mr. Hoover recalled that he had been invited by the Polish Government to visit that country as a guest of the Polish people last year.

"Here after 20 years was a nation transformed, regenerated," he continued. "Slowly, perhaps, in our terms, the standards of living were improving. New homes, factories, city buildings had risen in every city. Transportation and communication were advancing. The universities had trained the specialists for a nation.

Universal Education

"Education had become universal. The spirit of a people was daily finding expression in high accomplishment. In these 20 years the Polish Nation, under freedom, had outdistanced in progress all of the 150 years of her previous oppression. That in itself is proof of the undying character and spirit of the Polish Nation.

"And again today, Poland is plunged into the depths by the clash of the same forces, but Poland will not die. Our immediate task is to do what we can to alleviate the lot of the suffering and the homeless. For that a temporary organization has been created to do what it can. That body merits your generous support."

Other speakers were Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador; Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti; the Very Rev. Robert Gannon, President of Fordham University; Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Comptroller, and Maximilian F. Wegrzynek. Judge Bernard A. Kozicke of General Sessions presided at the meeting.

Pulaski Role Portrayed

Count Potocki recalled the part Casimir Pulaski, Polish hero, had played in the American War of Independence, and spoke of the contributions Poles had made to the cause of liberty in other countries, expressing optimism that Poland again would be liberated.

At dedication ceremonies opening Pulaski Park in the Bronx Oct. 11, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia voiced his belief that "no power on earth could destroy the Polish people."

"One cannot look at the name of Pulaski or the Polish colors or hear the Polish Anthem without thinking of what has happened to a great people," Mr. La Guardia declared. "I know the situation is only temporary."

Heifetz Puts Brahms Violin Concerto on Disks

Review of Recordings

Outstanding among current musical releases of the major phonograph companies during the past weeks are the Brahms Violin Concerto by Heifetz and the Boston Symphony, by Victor; a Handel Organ concerto by E. Power Biggs, also by Victor, and Chopin's Sopata No. 2, in B Flat Minor, by Edward Kilenyi, the Hungarian pianist, by Columbia.

Notice should go in the sheerly vocal classifications to albums of scenes by Raymond Massey from his play "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Victor, "The Voice of Poetry," first album in an anthology of recorded verse, by Edith Evans, well-known English actress, by Columbia.

In the lighter fields an album of guitar selections by Vincente Gomez, Spanish guitarist, and an album of favorite works of Fritz Kreisler, by Decca, are noteworthy.

Of the Brahms Concerto what is there to say except that a great violinist and orchestra have combined exceptional talents in an obvious labor of love.

Examples of this attention are, for instance, the soloist's harmonic passages in the first movement which stand out above the orchestral body of tone. The fourth side also was shortened in order that the notable first movement cadenza by soloist should start at the beginning of the fifth side and thus lead into the great passages for both soloist and orchestra that lead to the end of the first movement. The first movement requires five sides of this nine-sided album of five Victor records. It seems hardly necessary to add after this that the recording quality is superlative. This album is a "must" to all avid phonophiles.

Columbia may have had an eye to history in its release of the Chopin Sonata, the second of three by the Polish composer in that form. This is the sonata containing the famous "Funeral March," a work said to have been inspired by the Polish struggle for independence. In the light of recent history the "Funeral March" seems peculiarly timely. Mr. Kilenyi performs this, as well as the very short sotto voce finale, admirably. The Mazurka on the sixth side is a very sedate dance as compared with typical Chopin works in that form.

The Handel Organ Concerto, the No. 10, in D Minor, Op. 7, No. 4, is played on the organ of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University to which the Bach cultists of Boston journeyed all last winter to hear the works of the great German played by E. Power Biggs. The instrument was built with the typical registration of Bach and Handel's day. One is impressed immediately on hearing this Handel work as to how the various organ stops retain their individual quality either in solo use or jointly. Mr. Fiedler's Sinfonietta provides a very good subordinate background. These organ recordings make this type of music, not usually well favored on disks, something to look forward to.

The best scenes from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"—his proposal to Anne Rutledge, his virtual quarrel with his law partner Herndon, the prayer for the child of the Oregon-bound settlers, his reply to Stephen A. Douglas and his farewell to Springfield—are in the three Victor records of this album. One hears Lincoln's uncertainty as to his own future and that of democracy settled by the time he speaks from the train platform at Springfield on his way to Washington to become President. A timely album for believers in democracy to hear a reaffirmation of it even if only in a play.

A. D. H.

Chilean Socialists in Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — A change in the personnel of the Socialist section of the Popular Front Cabinet has revived interest in the direction of the policy of President Aguirre. Rightists propagate that the Socialists are forcing the pace for the Radicals, but the ascendancy of the extremists is not confirmed.

Señor Aguirre, who is a Radical and therefore a moderate, is determined to hold a fair balance. He considers the Popular Front was a necessary combination to secure a change of government and is determined to give all contributing parties a fair deal. Only the Communists are without representation and this is because of their own desire to remain outside the Cabinet.

The Socialist ration is three portfolios—Production, Land and Health. The holders of these had the confidence of Señor Aguirre, but party pressure forced their resignation. The President did not like this procedure, but agreed to a change with the proviso that his right of selection of their successors be respected.

The new members include Senator Oscar Schaaké, who vacates the key position of Secretary-General of the Socialist Party to become Minister of Production. His successor is Col. Marmaduke Grove, Senator and President of the Popular Front and a militant Socialist. He has figured in practically every revolutionary episode during the past 15 years.

The change in personnel was followed by official Socialist advocacy of an "immediate Government program." This demands conversion of the National Savings Banks into an "authentic State Credit Center," creation of state petroleum, tobacco and sugar monopolies, limitation of profits and an annual increase of 200,000,000 pesos in the land colonization budget. The Communists are associated with these demands.

If the new personnel fails in the realization of the "immediate program" it is still doubtful if the Socialists would risk dissolution of the Popular Front. The Radicals form the strongest group in the Government and some would prefer a center coalition with the Liberals to experiments with pure socialism.

Rather than invite this coalition the Socialists would probably accept present limitations and concentrate on party expansion. At this time they are devoting primary attention to rural areas, seeking support through projects of agricultural syndicalization, land division and colonization. Hitherto their electoral strength has been chiefly urban.

New Liner to Enter So. American Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Pa.—The first of the passenger and cargo liners of the C-3 design, laid down by the United States Maritime Commission in its ambitious program to rehabilitate the American merchant marine, was launched at the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. yards here, Oct. 11. It is the Moore-McCormack liner Mormacpenn, and was sponsored by Miss Harriet Ann Molloy of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Henry P. Molloy, a Vice-President of the lines, and Mrs. Molloy.

The new vessel will be assigned to the company's South American service in line with their plan to expand operations in that field. Development of trade with South America warrants the addition of the new ship to that service, according to Albert V. Moore, President of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. "Our ships of the Good Neighbor fleet which have been operating in the South American trade for the last 12 months and our C-2 ships which have just entered in that trade, are moving very satisfactory passenger and cargo lists," he said.

The Mormacpenn is larger and faster than the C-2 type of ships, six of which have just been completed for the Moore-McCormack Lines at the Sun Shipbuilding yards. The Mormacpenn is 492 feet long, 69.6 feet beam and 33.6 feet deep, and of 11,735 deadweight tons. Speed is estimated at 17 to 18 knots an hour. Accommodations for 12 passengers are provided.

Two Georgians to Tour Japan as Tourist Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Eugene Talmadge, Jr., son of former Governor Talmadge of Georgia, and Miss Evangeline McLennan, a member of the sports department staff of an Atlanta daily paper, have been invited to tour Japan, Korea and Manchukuo during the coming winter at the expense of the Japan Board of Tourist Industry. This agency has offices in New York City.

The two designated are planning to leave Atlanta about Oct. 25 and will sail for the Orient from San Francisco. They expect to return in January.

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New Haven Suit Argued Before Supreme Court

Massachusetts protests U. S. Judge's right to order dropping of 88 stations in State.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Authority of a New Haven Federal Judge to order abandonment of Massachusetts stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was challenged before the Supreme Court here yesterday by Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General for Massachusetts.

The Bay State official contested the right of Judge Carroll C. Hincks sitting in bankruptcy proceedings to order discontinuation of 88 stations of the Old Colony Railroad, Boston and Providence Railroad, and other subsidiary lines of the New Haven in Massachusetts. Mr. Proctor argued on two premises.

First, he chcallenged the right of a Connecticut Federal Court to supersede the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on an intrastate matter.

Second, he held that the bankruptcy Court is not authorized to discontinue service on lines which the railroad continues to operate for freight service prior to approval of a re-organization plan by the Interstate Commerce Commission. (The ICC has not approved the New Haven's Re-Organization Plan).

Uphold's State's Power

Bearing out his first contention, Mr. Proctor argued that Massachusetts originally granted franchise to the New Haven Railroad to operate in the State and that the Public Utilities Commission thus retains power to act upon all alterations in the road's service.

Edward R. Brumley, counsel for the New Haven Railroad trustees, contended that, when a road is operating under a deficit, as in the case of the Old Colony, a Bankruptcy Court holds prior rights to the State Public Utility Commission.

Friends who accompanied Mr. Proctor on his trip here expressed confidence last night that the Supreme Court will uphold the Commonwealth's position.

Rung in a Long Ladder

The hearing was the result of a long series of events starting in 1935 when the New Haven Railroad filed its re-organization petition. After studies on one hand by trustees of the railroad and on the other hand by stockholders of the New Haven and the Old Colony line, it had leased, the New Haven trustees in December 1937 petitioned the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for authority to abandon 88 passenger stations in Massachusetts.

The Utilities Commission held hearings from February through June, 1938 and on June 20 the New Haven trustees filed their petition with the Bankruptcy Court at New Haven after the Massachusetts Commission failed to act. After Judge Hincks of the New Haven Court granted the Railroad's petition, the Commonwealth appealed to the Circuit Court in New York which handed down a decision favoring the State. The Railroad in turn brought the matter to the United States Supreme Court.

Boston Reservists Win Top Honors In Naval Ratings

Boston's crack Naval Reserve outfits scored a clean sweep in the annual efficiency ratings announced today by the Navy Department. Boston units topped the list in competition both for the battalions and for the divisions. Standing is based on inspections and reserve training cruises.

The First Battalion at the Boston Navy Yard stood first among the 37 battalions in the country, and the Third Division, one of the five units which make up the First Battalion, stood in the number one position among 148 divisions. Both these are repeat performances.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy weather tonight and early Friday, probably with light rain late tonight; diminishing cloudiness Friday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly above 50 degrees; gentle to moderate east to south winds tonight, becoming moderate to fresh westerly during Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with light rain in east portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy and not much change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by rain beginning late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy with light rain tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Friday partly cloudy and not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Cloudy with light rain tonight; Friday partly cloudy and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate east winds tonight, shifting to west on Friday over south portion, and moderate east winds shifting to south late tonight and to fresh west on Friday over north portion; weather overcast with rain tonight and over north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	50	Minneapolis	36	35
Chicago	42	42	New Orleans	68	68
Denver	39	37	New York	55	53
Helena	53	52	Norfolk	61	61
Kansas City	41	41	Philadelphia	56	56
Los Angeles	73	69	St. Louis	45	45
Miami	72	68	S. Francisco	63	63
			Washington	57	56

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 12.
B—Minimum, October 11.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:42 p. m., height 11.1 feet.
Friday, 11:02 a. m., height 11.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:40 p. m.

Registration Ends Oct. 18

Registrations for the Nov. 7 municipal election in Boston close next Wednesday. All citizens whose names do not appear on the police list should register at once in order to vote for three School Committee members and 22 City Councilors.

In addition, there will be two referenda on the ballot, one permitting the Mayor to succeed himself in office, the other providing for public approval of bond issues.

Citizens may register at the Election Commission's office, City Hall Annex, or at one of the 22 branch offices, opened in each ward last night. These offices will be open from 6 to 10 o'clock nightly through next Wednesday.

Their locations are:

Ward 1, East Boston, the Paul Jones School at Horace and Byron Streets; Ward 2, Charlestown, the Bunker Hill School at Baldwin and Bunker Hill Streets; Ward 3, the North, West, and South Ends, the ward room on Blossom Street; Ward 4, Back Bay, the Y. M. C. A. Building at 316 Huntington Avenue; Ward 5, Back Bay, the Prince School at Exeter and Newbury Streets; Ward 6, South Boston, the Frederic W. Lincoln School in East Broadway near K Street; Ward 8, Roxbury, the Municipal Building at Dudley and Vine Streets; Ward 9, Roxbury, the Roxbury Court House; Ward 10, Roxbury, the Lowell School at Centre and Mozart Streets; Ward 11, Roxbury, the show room at 4 Tower Street.

Ward 12, Roxbury the Roxbury Memorial High School on Townsend Street; Ward 13, Dorchester, the Edward Everett School in Pleasant Street near Savin Hill Avenue; Ward 14, Dorchester, the Pauline Agassiz Shaw School at Morton and Norfolk Streets; Ward 15, Dorchester, the Benjamin Cushing School in Robinson Street; Ward 16, Dorchester, the Ellen H. Richards School in Beaumont Street; Ward 17, Dorchester, the Gilbert Stuart School in Richmond Street; Ward 18, Hyde Park, the Municipal Building in River Street; Ward 19, Jamaica Plain and part of Roslindale, the Municipal Building in Washington Street and Cummins Highway; Ward 20, West Roxbury and part of Roslindale, the West Roxbury Public Library at Centre and Mt. Vernon Streets; Ward 21, Allston and Brighton, the Alexander Hamilton School in Chestnut Hill Avenue; Ward 22, Allston and Brighton, the Old Town Hall in Washington Street near Market Street.

Boston Yachtsmen Invited To Join Coast Guard Reserve

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Organization of a United States Coast Guard Reserve among owners of motorboats or yachts, was underway in the Boston district today and had the yachting world all agog.

Little else was talked about at yacht clubs and among owners of pleasure boats who plan to enroll, for the distinction of being known as having received the stamp of approval of the Coast Guard. That approval is not to be granted until examination of applicants and inspections of boats ahve been passed satisfactorily. Each enrollee must know the rules of the road, how to operate a motorboat, and be able to inform anyone who seeks information about such things.

First to enroll in the Boston district was Albert O. Hughes, member of the Boston Yacht Club and owner of the 45-foot cabin cruiser Bojest. Lieut L. H. Morine was in charge of the Reserve in the Boston district and planned to work through yachting associations and clubs, in contacting vessel owners.

Purposes of the Reserve are:

1—Promoting safety at sea and upon navigable waters.

2—Disseminating information concerning the laws, rules, and regulations governing motorboats and yachts.

3—Distributing information and knowledge concerning the operation and navigation of motorboats and yachts.

4—Cooperating with the Coast Guard.

Reservists are to be grouped into flotillas of not less than 15 persons each, and the flotillas, in turn, are to be grouped into sections that will be subdivisions of reserve districts. Each reservist must be skilled in the handling and operation of vessels, and well versed in regulations of the Reserve, navigation laws, buoyage system of the United States, and recognized navigation rules.

Vessels are to be classed as follows: Class 1—Seagoing motorboats or yachts possessing accommodations and capable of extended off-shore cruises. Class 2—Motorboats or yachts possessing accommodations and adapted for use upon protected waters. Class 3—Motorboats or yachts without accommodations.

Fly Reserve Flag

Those accepted will be permitted to fly the Reserve flag, a plain blue field with the emblem of the Reserve i nthe center, the emblem being a shield, superimposed upon two old-fashioned anchors, and encircled with the words "U. S. Coast Guard Reserve."

Loan of reserve vessels to the Coast Guard may be made when desired by the Coast Guard, for assistance in saving life and property or patrol of marine parades and regattas, the Coast Guard to have an officer in command of the vessel, and to pay for necessary expenses including fuel, oil, water, supplies, and provisions but not for personal services, damages, or use of the vessel.

The entire setup is voluntary, to increase safety at sea and to better compliance with the laws. There are now about 300,000 motorboats in American waters and 4,000 or more yachts, according to Coast Guard officials. In 1938 the Coast Guard responded to more than 14,000 calls for assistance, which were largely incident to the operation of motorboats. Officials of the Coast Guard ascertained by a survey that a large percentage of motorboats that get into difficulty do so because of incompetence of the operators, or lack of proper equipment, or failure to comply with the law.

Rules for Biking Enforced in Town By Youth Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 12—Bicliclists are riding carefully in this town these days, and it's all because youths have banded together to see that the rules of the road are enforced.

Although the campaign is aimed primarily at the boys and girls of the town and the boys and girls have formed their own police force and judicial setup, behind it all is Police Chief George W. Lewis, who makes known that second offenders will be brought into the official Fifth District Court for trial and sentence.

So the warning of the juvenile police and their court is if you don't want to get in trouble don't commit the following offenses:

1. Ride "double."
2. Wheel through a red light.
3. Ride on the left side of the road.
4. "Hitch" on to any other vehicle.
5. Ride at night without light or reflector.
6. Ride abreast or in groups down a heavily traveled highway.
7. Speed across street intersections without looking.
8. Ignore traffic signals of any kind, traffic police, or school patrols.
9. Weave in and out of traffic or try any "stunts" on downtown streets.

National Broadcasting Cancels Erkko Program

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company, after announcing yesteday it had scheduled a relay of the broadcast of J. E. Erkko, Foreign Minister of Finland, this evening, later said that the program had been cancelled. It was explained the "announcement was premature as the broadcast had not been confirmed."

No further explanation was given, but the question whether to carry the talk, it was learned, came about because of the understanding that it would be something in the nature of a direct appeal to the American people for support rather than an outline of Finland's position in present European developments.

Columbus Day Festival Links All New World

Observance on Boston Common includes music and costumes of 22 nations.

Boston's official Columbus Day observance on the Common at noon marked the twenty-sixth occasion on which ceremonies were distinctly Pan American in character—through the co-operation of the Pan American Union at Washington.

Boston is believed to be the only City which treats the Columbus celebration in this way. Used in the program at the Parkman Bandstand were flags of the 22 countries of the New World, loaned by the Pan American Union—which also provided the music of the 22 national anthems.

Students Take Part

Emerson College students coming from 23 cities of eight states, impersonated the peoples of the various countries, using costumes provided by the Works Projects Administration Adult Recreation Project.

A special "choral speaking group" from the same college presented Longfellow's "Ship of State," written in 1849.

Boston Consuls of the Pan American countries also participated in the program.

Closer Relations

A letter to Boston officials of the celebration, from Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, Washington, said, in part: "It gives me pleasure to express the interest of the Department of State in the annual Columbus Day celebrations in Boston. This manifestation of friendship toward the other nations of this hemisphere should prove of great value in the promotion of closer relations between the United States and those nations."

An East Boston Columbus Day street parade began at 2 p. m. An evening demonstration by the Fire Department Drill Squad, with a band concert is scheduled for 8 p. m., at World War Memorial Park. At 8:30 p. m. there will be fireworks and a band concert at North End Park.

East Boston Parade

East Boston took a more prominent part this year than ever before in planning Columbus Day celebrations. In it was held this afternoon the parade formerly held in the North End. There were thousands of marchers including detachments from the Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, veterans' groups, and the Junior Police.

At a banquet in the East Boston High School last night Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, told the gathering of about 800 persons that he hoped the Columbus Day celebration would come to be as closely associated with East Boston as Bunker Hill Day is with Charlestown.

Another parade was held this afternoon in North Cambridge, preceding the dedication of Columbus Square at Massachusetts Avenue, Pmeberton Street, and Rindge Avenue.

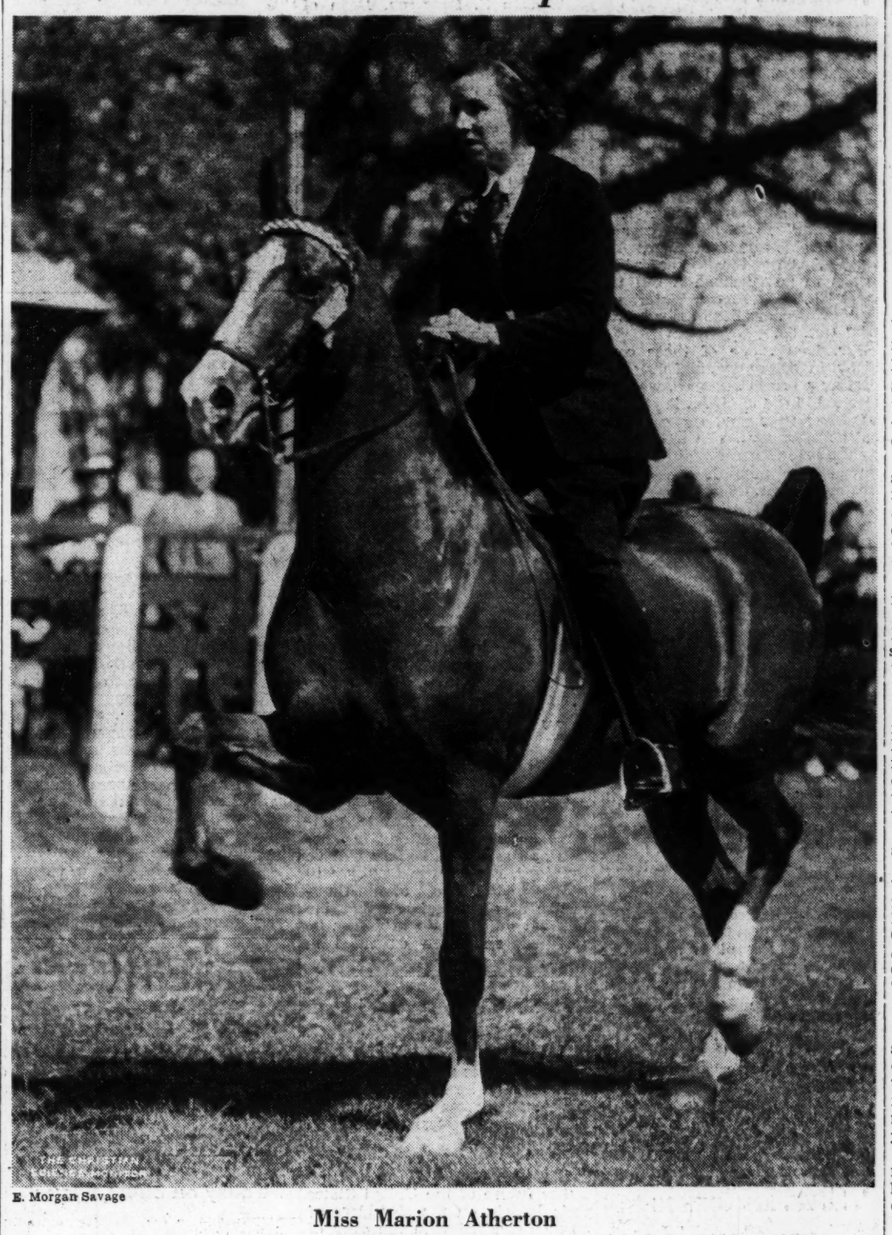
Mayor to Rectify E. Boston Closing Of Relief Hospital

Addressing a gathering of 800 persons at East Boston's "night before Columbus Day," dinner, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin frankly admitted that closing of the East Boston Relief Station was a mistake, and announced his intention of rectifying it.

He then challenged his political foes to use the statement against him. "If my political foes want to make capital of these admissions, I am willing to rest my case with the people," he declared.

Mayor Tobin explained that when the hospital was closed, Boston was on the verge of bankruptcy. "If I have accomplished nothing else during my term, I have kept the City out of bankruptcy," he continued.

Her Mount Yet to Be Surpassed at Show



E. Morgan Savage

Miss Marion Atherton

Riding her prize-taker

Scheduled among the entrants at the twelfth annual Boston Horse Show, held under the auspices of the 110th Cavalry at Commonwealth Armory, opening tonight and running through to Sunday night, is Miss Marion Atherton of Swampscott, Mass. Miss Atherton will reappear among the exhibitors, riding Peeping Moon, winner of award as best combination horse for four years, and as best local saddle horse for three years.

Design in Home Subject of Talks At Art Museum

Four series of lectures on design in the home are planned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Each series will consist of four lectures to be given on Tuesday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, by specialists. November's subject is "rugs," that of January "textiles," the February subject is "wall coverings" and that of March "lighting."

Dr. M. S. Dimand, Curator of Near Eastern Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, will begin the series with two lectures, one on Nov. 7 on "court rugs," one on Nov. 14 on "peasant and nomad rugs." Miss Gertrude Townsend, Curator of Textiles at the Boston Museum will follow with a discussion of "rugs in paintings," a subject which is filled with political and social implications; and on Nov. 28 Antonin Raymond, architect of New York and Tokyo, will talk on contemporary rugs.

Miss Amy Sacker of the Sacker school will give the second series, on Tuesdays in January.

The final series, on lighting, to be given in March, will include a historical survey of lighting from ancient times to the eighteenth century, by Richard Howland of Wellesley College.

Autumn Coloring Reported At Height in New Hampshire

New Hampshire's foliage colorings will hold fast over the week end, according to reports from the State Planning and Development Commission in Concord.

In most parts of the State the leaves still retain their autumn colors; and while the height has been reached, visitors into New Hampshire's mountain regions this week end may be assured of viewing a brilliant spectacle.

In the Mt. Monadnock region the foliage is still "very colorful" and the Monadnock Region Association has announced that road markers for the foliage tours in that section of the state will remain posted through Sunday, Oct. 15. Last Sunday the foliage sightseers in that region boosted the volume of traffic almost to summer holiday levels, while 1575 persons climbed Mt. Monadnock.

Other reports showed the coloration at its height at Mt. Kearsarge (Wilmot Flat), Pawtuckawat Mountains (Raymond), Uncanoouc Mountains (Goffstown), Claremont, Laconia, Franconia Notch, and Jeremy Hill (Pelham).

'Tech' Head Urges 'Carry On'

A plea to the United States to carry on its "normal educational program" that Democracy in this country be reinforced was made last night by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In his annual report Dr. Compton declared:

"Undoubtedly the foremost problem before our educational institutions is to determine and follow such policies as will contribute most effectively to the maintenance of those ideals which are basic to our American life.

"It therefore seems to me that our first duty, in this time of turmoil and danger, is to carry on our normal educational program as effectively as possible and with a minimum of confusion. Whatever course future events may take, the world will need young men versed in science and skilled in the arts of its application to promote human welfare."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marty Wescott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Radio—Page 12

RKO-Boston—
"Two Bright Boys," featuring Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:20, 7:55, 10:20. Stage: Eddie Cantor and his new radio show. "The Mad Russian." 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Exeter—
"Four Feathers." 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also The Jones Family in "Quick Millions." 1:50, 4:45, 7:45.

Uptown—
"Three Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres. 1:35, 5:10, 8:45. Also "Lady of the Tropics," featuring Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:35, 10:10. Tommorrow: "In Name Only," featuring Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask."

Metropolitan—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Allan Jones, 10 a. m., 12:54, 3:48, 6:42, 9:36. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows, 11:45 a. m., 2:39, 5:33, 8:27.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Takes a Vacation," 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask," 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle, 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable, 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Repertory—
"Kentucky," with Loretta Young and Richard Green. Also "While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Honolulu," with Eleanor Powell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Normandie—
"Tarzan Finds a Son," starring Johnny Weissmuller. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce. Tomorrow: "Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda and Alice Brady.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers and David Niven. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Irwin and Gloria Stuart. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Here I Am a Stranger," featuring Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle and Johnny Downs. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Brookline Village—
"Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids."335, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff. 2:10, 5, 8:10.

University—
"Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also Lew Ayres in "These Glamour Girls," 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"England's Navy—Will It Win the War?" "The Giant of Norway." Donald Duck & Pluto in "The Beach Picnic." Robert Benchley's "How to Watch a Football Game." "Men of Steel," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "One Against the World," "Yankee Doodle Goes to Town," "Public Hobbly Number One," latest newareels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy, Nancy Kelly and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Baby Sandy and Mischa Auer. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, 12:15 p. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Ability to Play Held Essential In Democracy

'Dangerous' people in world are those who don't play, Recreation Congress told.

The "dangerous" people in the world today are people "who do not play," Miss Marguerite Kehr, Dean of Women at Pennsylvania State Teachers' College, Bloomsburg, Pa., told an audience at the twenty-fourth National Recreation Congress today.

"Can you imagine Adolf Hitler singing close harmony at an alumni reunion; or yelling himself hoarse at a baseball game?" she asked delegates at a discussion group on "What Is the Relation of Recreation to Democracy?"

Her comments featured the fourth day of the Recreation Congress which is meeting at the Hotel Statler, Boston, under the sponsorship of the National Recreation Association.

Ability to Play

"The ability to play is necessary for a democratic society," Miss Kehr declared. "There is not much real recreation in the totalitarian countries. Recreation in our country is a means of self-expression which is free, not regimented.

"We believe in play for play's sake, not as a preparation for war."

Miss Kehr's development of her topic was at variance with statements made by Hugh P. Baker, President of Massachusetts State College, Amherst, at a panel discussion among six New England College Presidents at the Congress Tuesday night.

Organized Recreation

At that time, Mr. Baker emphasized that recreation "needs to be organized" and said that "while the kind of recreation in Germany is carried out with fixed aim, nevertheless its effect upon the young people is very beneficial."

Miss Kehr emphasized that recreation leaders in America must keep recreation thoroughly democratic in spirit and method.

"Democracies need leaders, rather than 'the leader,'" she said. "In a democracy, we do not feel that we must fit ourselves into a fixed pattern, but we take pride in our ability to weld together widely different elements. We believe that each individual has innate dignity and worth. Therefore, programs and plans should always grow out of community and individual needs. This is more difficult for officials and leaders, but it is more American.

"Recreation directors and leaders should examine their consciences with the question, 'Am I employing democratic procedure to the fullest extent?' They should not dominate, but should lead."

Recreation of Workers

At the general session this morning, T. O. Armstrong, Supervisor of Industrial Relations of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass., summarized findings of the delegates at previous group meetings on the recreational needs of workers.

He said the consensus of his group was that such a program should be "long-range and not spontaneously set up for a special occasion." It should not be paternalistic or meddlesome, he said, and should continue on its own momentum with the employees carrying it on.

This afternoon, many of the delegates were scheduled to go to a model yacht regatta on the Storrow Lagoon on the Charles River Basin under the auspices of the Eastern Division of the Model Yacht Association of America. At the hotel, in addition to discussion groups, there was a demonstration of craft by members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

The majority of Americans do not know how to enjoy themselves when they visit a national or state park, Garrett G. Eppley, Recreational Planner for Region Two, National Park Service, Omaha, Neb., told delegates attending a major activity seminar.

The session last night was presided over by Dr. John H. Finley, President of the National Recreation Association.

Peace Insurance

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator—unchanged, he told reporters, in his decision that he would not seek the Presidency next year if President Roosevelt was a candidate for a third term, but with his hat in the ring if the President is not—defined recreation as "peace insurance." He urged co-operation between Federal and local agencies in "keeping the play of children and the leisure of our people in harmony with the democratic ideal."

Recreation leaders, he said, must present leisure time activities which the people have demonstrated they want, adding, "this element of free choice may be recreation's main contribution to democracy."

Blackouts, bombs, and destruction "are not the American way," Mr. McNutt said. "We believe our task is to hold, to maintain, and to increase the opportunity for all people for jobs, a decent income for the family, security, and the good things of life. One of the good things of life is recreation."

Mr. McNutt contended the American recreation program "must not be a purely regimented physical program, as is true in some foreign countries."

By a Staff Photographer

Albert O. Hughes

Member of the Boston Yacht Club, owner of the 45-foot cabin cruiser Bojest, and first to enroll in the new Coast Guard Reserve in the Boston District, which extends from Maine to Connecticut.

East Hartford Votes Entry Into Metropolitan District

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12—Hartford's metropolitan district moved a step nearer its goal this week when voters of East Hartford decided to ask that their town be included in the district.

After holding out for the larger part of a decade, East Hartford voted to join the district, give up management of its own water and sewerage systems and have these utilities handled by the larger governmental unit.

The City of Hartford and four of its suburban towns, Wethersfield, Windsor, Bloomfield and Newington, now make up the district. East Hartford will be admitted if all vote favorably on the proposal. As originally planned, the metropolitan district was to take over water and sewer utilities for the entire metropolitan area around Hartford, was to plan for development of the district without regard to town boundaries and was to take over highways running between the towns.

Reluctance of some of the towns to give up management of their own utilities, kept the district from coming up to these expectations. West Hartford, largest suburb of all, is still not a member.

East Hartford Gains

The metropolitan district issue in East Hartford was one item in the October "small town" elections, in which 145 towns and small cities participated. Political results of the election boiled down to a small gain for the Democrats. They gained a net total of six towns, in which they control either the Board of Selectmen or the City Council. Republicans still have control of administration in the vast majority of small towns, however. Of the 145 towns holding elections this month, only 24 elected Democrats.

Sequel to the Waterbury "million dollar" graft trial, the case of four members of the General Assembly, charged with accepting bribes to put through a bill for Daniel J. Leary, former Waterbury Comptroller, has been assigned for trial Oct. 25.

Mr. Leary, one of those convicted in Waterbury, and now appealing a prison sentence, was interested in the Electric Steam Sterilizer Company, makers of a patent toilet seat. The bill passed by the 1935 General Assembly was intended to promote the use of this equipment. Shares of stock in the company, it is charged, were accepted by Senator Matthew A. Daly of New Haven, Senator Joseph H. Lawlor of Waterbury, Representative John D. Thoms of Waterbury and Representative Daniel F. B. Hickey of Stamford. State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn is the prosecutor. The trial will be in Hartford.

Radio and Forest Fires

Radio will be used for the first time this fall in fighting Connecticut forest fires. State Forester Austin F. Hawes has installed short-wave transmitters in two of his fire observation towers, in Storrs and Sterling. From these he can cover the hurricane area of eastern Connecticut where fire hazard is greatest, directing patrol cars with two-way sets.

The Connecticut Milk Producers Association, dairymen's marketing co-operative, dedicated this week its $65,000 milk plant and office building in Hartford.

Gorund has been broken for the first low-cost home development in Connecticut approved by the Federal Housing Administration. The development is on the outskirts of New Britain, where 175 one-family dwellings will be erected. The development is privately financed, but the mortgages are insured by the FHA. Homes are to sell, it is announced, for $3,950 to $5,000.

P. S. A. Indorses Three Candidates

After a long eclipse, a revived Public School Association has publicly endorsed Mrs. Hattie J. Smith of West Roxbury, City Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park, and School Committeeman Joseph C. White of West Roxbury as its candidates for the Boston School Committee. There are 22 other candidates in the race, which will be decided in the Municipal Election Nov. 7.

Dr. David D. Scannell, President of the P. S. A., issued a statement which read in part: "Mrs. Smith, active in civic affairs, has shown a public-spirited interest for community betterment which admirably fits her for the task. . . . Mr. Norton, a deep student of government, will bring to the duties of the Boston School Committee an excellent combination of honesty and intelligence. . . . Mr. White's record as a member of the Boston School Committee warrants his re-election. . . . His decisions have shown that he has held the interest of the school children foremost in his mind."

Harvard Dean Answers Critics On Tenure Policy

William S. Ferguson. Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, presents, in a 1,500-word memorandum, a defense of his policy of dropping teachers who fail to win permanent positions. The tenure policy, which is said by its opponents to undermine faculty morale and to compromise the vigor of Harvard education as a whole, has been an issue since the dismissal of 10 popular assistant professors last June.

In his statements, Dean Ferguson declares that neither arbitrary means, nor unjust ends are intended to be part of administration policy. With regard to the 10 assistant professors, he notes that as many as possible were retained, that those dismissed were "runners up" in the competition for permanent positions, and that they are replaceable without "unusual difficulties."

These contentions were denied by certain of the opposition, and it was generally agreed that a number of fundamental questions remain unanswered. These may be voted upon in the third special meeting of the faculty next week, and include:

1. Will the University be obliged to provide additional permanent positions on the faculty? If so, will they be filled by the 10 men who otherwise are to go? Or will they be kept open, to facilitate future promotions from the lower ranks, and thus prevent a repetition of the present controversy?

2. Is any fundamental change in the government of the University in store?

Tentative answer given is that either additional permanent positions between beginning instructors and senior professors will be provided, or else the faculty will repudiate the report of the Committee of eight and ask that the position of associate professor be retained, and even extended in scope.

Governor Talks On States' Duties

States' duties rather than states' rights should be emphasized, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said in an address for better local government, at a dinner meeting of the Law Society of Massachusetts Tuesday night.

The future of the United States rests largely on the shoulders of officials charged with the duty of administering State and local government, he said.

Governor Saltonstall said a double standard of lawlessness by individuals and nations is undermining the world today. "When individuals break laws, society condemns them and isolates them for its own protection, but nations may smash every Commandment and yet there seems to be no remedy except even more extreme ruthlessness," he declared.

The Governor adressed 200 members meeting in honor of newly-appointed judges.

'Mattress Voters' Face Jail Penalty

A prison sentence of 2½ years will face "mattress voters," those persons who stay at a hotel or lodging house over night to register for voting purposes from that address, under a new law becoming operative next Tuesday.

The new law was adopted by the 1939 Legislature to put an end to the practice which has resulted in illegal voting, in Boston particularly, according to election experts.

Under the new statute a hotel or lodging house occupant who registers on Jan. 1 must specify the time he has stayed at the address. To become eligible for voting from that address, the occupant must have resided at the hotel or lodging house at least six months.

Previously election officials accepted as bona fide voters those registered persons police listed from any address on Jan. 1.

'Nut Cracker Crusade' Begun by City Club

Called the "Nut Cracker Crusade" a campaign for 1000 new members was launched this week by the Boston City Club, according to Charles P. Howard, President.

Each of the 3,000 members received a walnut in his morning mail with the challenge to crack the nut and get a new member. The campaign is under the co-chairmanship of Charles A. Gates of Boston and Carroll M. Wright of Newton.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 13

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Station WRUL

For Friday, Oct. 13

(6.04mc-49.6mc and 11.73-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Pronounce It, Please": pronunciation tips on names and words commonly heard over the radio.
7:30 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Latin-American Night.
9:00 p. m.—Commentary on current events (in Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—Classical Music.
10:00 p. m.—"College Post Box": intercollegiate correspondence, conducted by Tom Lyons, corresponding secretary.
10:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
10:45 p. m.—Concert for Violin and Piano.

Governor Sees Coolidge Ideals Exemplified in Memorial Span

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, speaking at the dedication of the new Calvin Coolidge memorial bridge across the Connecticut River, said today the principles uttered by the late President "in such simple, homely language will stand and ever remain for us as a personal guide in our difficulties."

"As Calvin Coolidge said: 'The forces of good will are still superior to the forces of evil.' His faith and confidence," Governor Saltonstall continued, "is what we need above all at a time when we are discouraged at the trend of the world and fearful even of our own great Nation's destiny.

"What better symbol of the strength and good will which President Coolidge preached than this splendid bridge? Such a bridge stands in our minds as one of the instruments for bringing the Nations of the earth closer together in commerce, in social contacts, and in happy living. It represents, too, the bridging of the past with the future, progress rather than decay.

"There is another function which this span performs," the Governor added, "which I believe that Mr. Coolidge would have happily recognized. This bridge is a very esential factor in making it possible for the Amherst boys to visit the girls at Smith."

Judge Says Nine-Hour Law Threatens Jobs for Women

A trend toward filling women's jobs with men may result when the new nine-hour law affecting women workers in this State goes into effect next week, Judge Emma Fall Schofield pointed out in an interview today.

"Not only a nine-hour consideration, but even a ten-hour limit, makes an employer think he ought to change to male help," said Judge Schofield, referring to the present provision that no woman shall be allowed to complete her day's work more than ten hours after she first came in.

"Up to now, many employers have been moved by the consideration that women may be hired at lower wages, and that a woman is more conscientious, and neater, but where there is apt to be overtime work, a man may now very well be employed and the woman let go, in order to evade the complications of the new law."

Under the new law, a woman may not work overtime even for extra pay. The new regulations carry provisions for stringent enforcement, including summary punishment of offenders.

"Of course, I have not studied the background of this particular piece of legislation, but I do see the dangers to both employers and their women employees who come under the new law," Judge Schofield added. "Take, for instance, waitresses. They may stand on their feet for long hours all day, and then at night, when tipping is higher, they may have to leave their work.

"Many businesses and types of offices have certain days in the week or the month, or certain seasons, when work is rushing, and, as I understand it, no amount of pay and time off as compensation will be allowed to be given for overtime. What will women restaurant workers do, and hairdressers? What can their employers do? If men are not substituted for these women employees, then the amount of wages each woman can earn must be greatly reduced, it would seem to me. I foresee all kinds of complications."

Egg Co-operative Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERRY, N. H., Oct. 12—For its last fiscal year, the New Hampshire Egg Auction, Inc., owned co-operatively by the poultry owners of the State, marketed 70,819 cases of eggs for 1,572 members. Operations netted the co-operative $8,202, out of which 5 cents a case was rebated to the members and $4,752 was used to boost surplus to $8,155.

At one time the auction was privately owned, but a few years ago it was converted into a co-operative in the belief that in this manner it would better serve the pourtrymen of the State. It was found that the individual poultry owners could receive a better price for their eggs through the auction than by selling individually because the large offerings made at the auction attracted the more important metropolitan buyers.

The eggs sold at auction are graded according to established standards.

The sales for the year totaled $596,431. The cost of handling has been reduced to a minimum through increasing the volume.

During the last year, the auction has obtained 244 new members; acquired its first truck; enlarged its auction quarters, and has taken part in a number of exhibits to build up support for its branded eggs.

Today on Short Waves

PRAGUE—6:55 p. m.—Evening concert. OLR4A (15.23 meg.) 19.7 m.
LONDON—7 p. m.—Recital. GSF (15.14 meg.), 19.8 m.; GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.
BUDAPEST—7 p. m.—Orchestra. HAT4 (9.12 meg.), 32.8 m.
ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera Selections: "The Life and Works of Vincenzo Bellini," talk. 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4 m.; IRF (9.83 meg.), 30.5 m.
MADRID—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ (9.86 meg.), 30.4 m.
TOKYO—8:30 p. m.—Japanese songs. JZL (17.78 meg.), 16.8 m.
BERLIN—9:00 p. m.—Press review (English). DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.
BOGOTA—9:30 p. m.—Special program dedicated to nations of the American continent, 9930 kc.
PARIS—10:20 p. m.—Talk by Mme. de Gramont (in English). TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.
BERLIN—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.
LONDON—10:30 p. m.—Variety Features: "At the Black Dog." GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSC (9.58 meg.), 31.3 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Rhythm, Romance"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Dramatization	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	'Scattergood Baines'	"Tom Mix"; sketch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Political talk	Fire talk; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	Sen. Lucas, Ill.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Will Bradley's Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45		Harry Kogen's Orchestra	Studio program		Amer. Legion speaker
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	Mayor John M. Lynch,	"One Man's Family";	Dance Music	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	Somerville	dramatic sketch	Dance Music	Texas Ramblers
8:30	"Strange As It	Joe Penner program:	"Those We Love"; dra-	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Seems"; war news	comedy; songs; orch.	matic sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Vicki Chase, soprano;	"Good News of 1940";	Raymond Gram Swing	Holiday speaker
9:15	teur hour	Tom Thomas, baritone.	Roland Young; Edith	Edwin C. Hill	Holiday speaker
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meeting	Fellows in "The Open	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	teur hour	of the Air: "Should	Window"; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	
10:00	Columbia Workshop	the Arms Embargo Be	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:15	Festival	Lifted?"	Rosemary Lane; Erna	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Postmasters' Convention: James A. Farley	Rubenstein; Earl Stanley Gardner; orchestra	Concert Revue; Henry Weber's Orchestra; so-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Judge Felix Forte			loists	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15	Art Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Captain Al Williams	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ramona's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	European Roundup	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	Shopping talk	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	'Console and Keyboard'	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	'Console and Keyboard'	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch and Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; Lanny Ross	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Univ. Extension talk	"Front Page Drama"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone.	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Ellen Randolph	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Hour: Dr. Walter	"Grimm's Daughters"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	Damrosch, conductor;	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Word Dramas"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"My Musical Family"	Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	John Agnew, organist	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Larry Lawrence, songs	Sport reports
3:30	News Service	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	Interviews	Sport reports
3:45	"Don Artiste"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports
4:00	Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Harvard - Yale Debate:	Sport reports
4:15	"Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Should the Arms Embargo Be Repealed?"	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety.	"Vic and Sade"	Harvard-Yale Debate	Sport reports
4:45	Orchestra	"The Flame"; news	"Midstream"; sketch		Don Rico's Strings
5:00	Dramatization	'Name It and It's Yours';	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Eddie Lee	children's quiz	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Dramatization	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	Fire talk; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	Talk; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news		Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Dance Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery"	Political talk	Political talk
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	Josef Marais, songs	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Order of Adventurers:	Lucille Manners, so-	Dance Music	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15	Constance Bennett;	true tall tales	prane; Frank Black's	Political talk	Fire Prevention Week
8:30	Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	Carson Robinson and His Buckaroos	Orch.; Grantland Rice, football forecast	WOR Symphony Or.; N. Berezowsky, conductor	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45					"Dukes of Rhythm"
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Political talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"First Nighter";	Network program	George Jessel Variety	Edwin C. Hill	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30	dramatization	"Cafe Rouge"	Program: guests; orch.	Ernie Flo Rito's Orchestra; soloists	
9:45					
10:00	"Grand Central	Dance Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	Dance Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Business Frontiers"	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	a Band"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30	Sport news; Shep	"Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45	Fields' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Jackson College Girl Wins Chance As U.S. Air Pupil

(Continued from Page 1)

with men and was televised in Boston this summer by a radio station conducting a contest for Boston's own television girl. She made semi-finals.

Now, she wants to learn to fly, as one of the 11,000 students who are to be trained in American colleges in the new academic year. She has obtained Government approval for this step, personally is "rarin' to go," but hasn't been able to raise the needed $40 for ground-school instruction.

Ruth feels it's too bad to be "stuck" for the $40 so near to her goal, when the Government has agreed to assume the heaviest part of the expense. Ruth's father is a machinist, and with Ruth going to college, and a younger member of the family, Ruth's brother, just out of high school last June and now studying television, that is all the extra money he can afford to put forth at this time.

"I've always wanted to fly," says Ruth, "I guess, ever since I can remember," she smiled, "but I thought of it only as something far off and far away, something that I might do some day, because of the cost. Then the Government offer came along, and it was just like a gift."

How do Ruth's parents feel about her taking up flying?

"They think it's all right," Ruth said, adding with a laugh, "Dad's a little old-fashioned, of course, but he's been hearing about this all my life, so he's used to if by now, I guess."

Ruth has been up in a plane once, about two years ago, and she loved it.

"I also took the parachute jump at the New York World's Fair when I was over this summer," she smiled.

Ruth is a typical college girl. She likes music, dramatics, tennis, horseback riding, swimming, and diving.

While driving out to the airport with Ruth, a silver plane zoomed in sight.

"Oh, look!" she cried.

From that moment on, she couldn't wait to get out on the field.

"I hope I go up today." She kept saying that, over and over, and looking up at the sky and speculating on the wind. "I don't mind if it's rough, I'd like to go up and find out what it's like.

She got her chance and climbed into a plane with Bill Batty, her instructor, who is the only pilot in New England with seven Government ratings for ground-school instruction.

Ruth wants to go into commercial aviation, whatever line may be open to women, such as the demonstration and selling of planes and equipment.

Hide Prices Climb

Higher costs for leather products, including shoes, are indicated by announcement of the New England Shoe and Leather Association that hide prices climbed 50 per cent during September, following the outbreak of war in Europe.

Spectroscope Takes Place As Vital Tool of Progress

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How the spectroscope, an instrument for analyzing light waves has risen from laboratory obscurity to become what appears to be the most powerful single tool yet developed by mankind, was described before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences last night by Prof. George R. Harrison, Director of Experimental Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology His address followed presentation of the Rumford Medals by the Academy.

"Recently I had occasion to list the uses of the spectroscope," Dr. Harrison said. "I found that it has been applied to such remarkably divergent purposes as the measurement of the ratio of the charge of an electron to its mass; determination of the weight of a star; detection of atoms present in a mixture of other atoms in amounts smaller than one in 10,000,000; observation of the numbers of atoms entering and leaving molecules in a solution or vapor; measurement of the temperatures, sizes, distances, and ages of stars; identification of criminals from traces left at the scene of a crime or carried from it; and so on and on."

Symbol of Aspiration

Accepting the medals "not as a reward for accomplishment, but as symbolic of a vast array of aspirations which we are gathered here to celebrate" he declared the work of many researchers had made spectroscopy an aid to all sciences from astronomy to zoology.

"To the astronomer," he said, "the spectroscope is at once a yardstick, a thermometer, a chronometer, a stethoscope for taking star-pulses, an analyzing microscope, a chemical balance, and a super-telescope of the heavens.

"To the physicist it has served as a powerful atomic probe, for wit hits aid in analyzing the light emitted by atoms he has deduced much about their structures.

Has Many Uses

"To the chemist, the biologist, or the metallurgist, the instrument serves as a sensitive analytical instrument to detect small amounts of impurities or to analyze the atomic constitution of a speck of matter from its emission of light, or its molecular constitution from its absorption of light."

Only a short time ago the first volume appeared of what is hoped will be a series of new tables of spectrum lines, the so-called "fingerprints" of the chemical elements, compiled and computed by WPA workers under Professor Harrison's direction. More than 110,000 of the strongest lines emitted by the elements, 75,000 from Technology measurements and the remainder from the best measurements of others were listed. Many were unknown until the start of this work.

Car Registrations Gain Over 1938

Automobile registrations for the first nine months of 1939 total 853,438—30,000 more than for the similar period last year, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin said yesterday. Considerable increases were noted also in trailers and in renewal and original licenses to operate.

Trailers this year totalled 13,953 in Massachusetts—1,555 more than for the same nine months of 1938, renewal licenses to operate totalled 993,518 and originals 68,607.

The Registry's income from fees, licenses and other sources was $6,634,857—an increase of $267,012 over the figure for the first nine months of 1938.

The Registry today received from the Boston Tax Collector 1,514 complaints of unpaid automobile excise taxes, making a total of 14,249 for Boston. The law provides for cancellation of registration of the cars affected unless the taxes are paid within 30 days of filing of the complaints. Registry officials expected that cancellation will be necessary in only about five per cent of these cases.

Jetties Proposed For R. I. Beaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, R. I.—A complete and unbiased report on the benefit of building jetties at Scarborough Beach and other points along Rhode Island's shore will be sought by the State, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced. He said that the report would be obtained through the co-operation of Army engineers and State Planning Board.

The Governor recently visited Scarborough and other beach resorts in a tour with Dr. Granville W. Breed, State Director of Agriculture and Conservation. The Governor reported that he found the beach at Scarborough in excellent condition, and that he discussed with Dr. Breed a matter of placing jetties there not only to build up a beach but to protect it.

The Chief Executive further said that if jetties were built at Scarborough, it would be an ideal WPA project and would cost approximately $1,000. He said that timber necessary has been cut at Goddard Park, and the only expense would be moving and bolting it together.

Textile Workers To Seek More Pay

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—The executive Board of the Lawrence branch of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) has been empowered to co-operate with its National Board to seek "substantial" wage increases from 10 mills in addition to restoration of an approximate 12½ per cent reduction.

The authority was granted by 300 woolen and worsted workers' delegates at a meeting Sunday at which Joseph Salerno, State Director and National Vice-President of the union, said the demands would be made to "meet the higher cost of living."

"We wish," Mr. Salerno said, "to negotiate the increase in wages in the same peaceful manner that the reduction in wages was granted last year." Joseph Schmetz, head of the Woonsocket, R. I., independent union with 10,000 members, pledged that organization's support.

Mormacstar Brings So. American Cargo

Capt. Samuel E. Johnson brought his first command, the steamer Mormacstar of the American Republics Line, into port from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Bahia, and other South American ports, and moored alongside the Army Base, South Boston, where wool, hides, quebracho, canned meats, cocoa beans and similar items are being discharged.

Captain Johnson is a native of Quincy. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket, class of 1929, and has been with Moore & McCormack, Inc., operators of the American Republics Line, since 1930. Prior to his promotion to be skipper he served on the same vessel as chief officer.

Withdrawal of U. S. Ships Is Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Withdrawal of American flag ships from all trade with belligerents and their colonies as a result of proposed neutrality repeal legislation, was strongly opposed Wednesday afternoon at the final general session of the National Foreign Trade Convention at the Hotel Commodore, by W. K. Jackson, Vice-President in charge of Legal Affairs of the United Fruit Company, of Boston.

"There is no sound or logical reason," Mr. Jackson declared in a prepared address, "for prohibiting our American vessels from carrying on peaceful trading in non-combat zones—and not even an emotional reason for such prohibition."

"To restrict our operations in non-combat zones, to throw away our trade with the Dominions and Colonial Possessions scattered throughout the world, is an abject surrender to an exaggerated fear, and an unreasoning betrayal of the rights of our Nation. The American people have not understood the far-reaching effects of this proposal."

"The advocates of this sweeping legislation," Mr. Jackson concluded, "say in effect that we must tie our hands, diminish or impair the effectiveness of such of our defense weapons as the merchant marine, give up our trade, create depression and unemployment, abdicate our rights for fear that we may fight or defend ourselves if we are unreasonably attacked."

B. & M. Decides Not To Rebuild Span

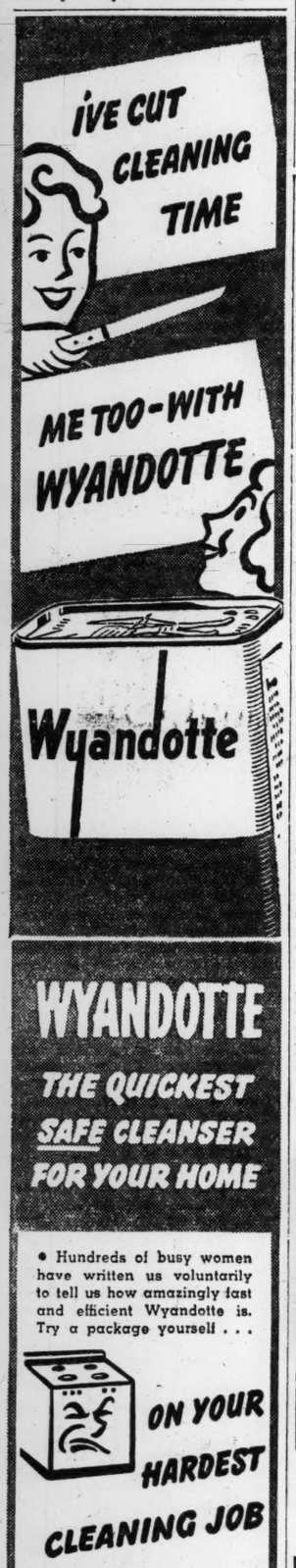
The Boston & Maine Railroad announced yesterday that it would not rebuild the bridge which formerly carried the eastern route of the railroad's eastern division across the Piscataqua River between Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Maine. The bridge recently collapsed, plunging part of a train into the river.

Since a new bridge already is under construction near that point, and is expected to be ready for service within a year, the railroad company said it felt unjustified in incurring the expense of restoring the damaged bridge. In the meantime, trains are using the western route and other detours.

Bates Enrolls 700

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 12—With 210 new students registered at Bates College, the enrollment is brought up to 700, the second largest in the history of the College. Massachusetts heads the list of States represented, with 78 young men and women; Maine comes second with 72. Of the total 700 students 418 are men and 282 women.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THE QUICKEST SAFE CLEANSER FOR YOUR HOME
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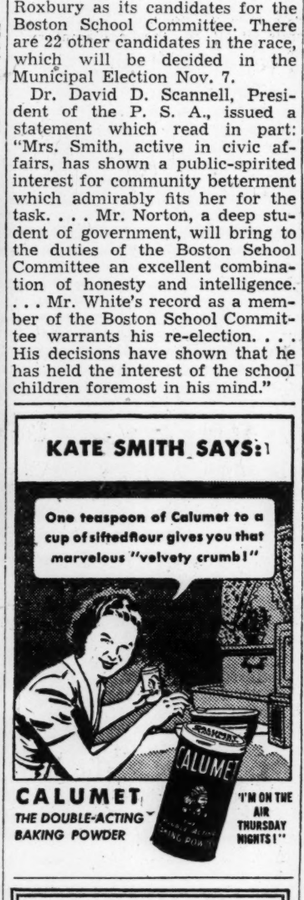
• Is easy on fine surfaces. Porcelain, enamel, tile, painted woodwork . . . shine them up with Wyandotte. Don't go another day without a package in the house.
DON'T WAIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WYANDOTTE TODAY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Story of Edith Cavell on Screen—Symphony Season Opens Friday

Sketches by Martha Burnham

Dr. Koussevitzky as an Artist Sketches Him in Action on the Eve of a New Season at Symphony Hall

With the concerts of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, the conductor will begin the fifty-ninth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

'Nurse Edith Cavell'

From the story of Edith Cavell, English nurse in Brussels during the war a quarter of a century ago, Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle have fashioned a notable film. As it crosses the screen at the Keith Memorial it portrays a woman of high courage and unshakable determination, aiding British, French, and Belgian soldiers to escape across the border during the German occupation of the Belgian capital. It sets her forth as persisting in her task despite her awareness of the risks that she ran, and without regrets after she was sentenced to execution by a German military tribunal. As the firing squad fades from the screen, her voice is to be heard in a farewell which rises above the clash of war: "I realize that patriotism isn't enough; I must have no hatred or bitterness toward anyone."

In telling the story, Mr. Wilcox has laid the responsibility for Miss Cavell's execution—instead of the imprisonment which he intimates might have been expected—at the door of the German military command rather than the German people. The German military governor and the officer who arrested the nurse are painted in unflattering colors. But Mr. Wilcox has been careful to include in his narrative a sympathetic German aide, and he has singled out a German soldier who refuses to serve in the firing squad.

In general his narrative seems to be factual and restrained. At first, as Miss Cavell and the Belgian women beside her help a single soldier to safety, the attention of the audience is held by the narrowness of their escapes. They might have been playing an exciting but dangerous game. But as the plan broadens and more soldiers and still more are secreted in the nursing home, the suspense tightens and the tone becomes more grim. Through Miss Cavell's detection by a German officer disguised as a fugitive, her conviction, and the unavailing efforts of the American diplomatic attache, Hugh Gibson, to save her from execution, there is a steadily mounting sense of tragedy. Mr. Wilcox is a director who knows the effects that he wishes and the means to achieve them.

Miss Neagle, for her part, has played the role of Miss Cavell with quietness and dignity. Her hands speak almost as much as her voice. Even at the court-martial the opportunity which is offered for extended discourse is rejected. Yet through her performance shines a woman of high character, of warm sympathies, and swift and effective action, essentially—by her own deeds in the film and the words of others—a humanitarian.

The acting of the supporting roles has been ably done by a large cast that includes Edna May Oliver, May Robson, and Zasu Pitts as the trio who aided in the escapes; George Sanders as a German captain; Lionel Royce as his scarred superior officer in command of the district; and H. B. Warner as Hugh Gibson.

"Nurse Edith Cavell" is not a pretty picture. But it is a powerful one.

On the same program is "The Day the Bookies Wept," a farce about the racetrack, taxi drivers who bought a horse, and the money that they finally won. Joe Penner, Betty Grable, Tom Kennedy, Richard Lane, and Thurston Hall are in the cast. For third item on the bill may be found a new film of the Dionnes. E. F. M.

Opening Tonight

Night Must Fall—at the Copley Theater. Emlyn Williams' melodrama as the first offering of a new stock company under the direction of Alan Gray Holmes. The company will include Katherine Cosgriff, Vola Blakely, Harry Hanlon, Dorothy Elder, Frank Daly, Alice Wiley, and Wendell Corey. Curtain at 8:30.

Egyptian Reproductions At Museum of Fine Arts

Three more oil paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith have been added to the splendid collection of Egyptian reproductions already in the possession of the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Smith has a special talent for achieving in pigment the total visual effect, so that his depictions show us precisely how the ancient Egyptian monuments, which are immovable, appear to the spectator. We see the paintings and carved reliefs, as they gleam in the white sunlight, we see them in the clarity of their lineaments, the brilliance of such color as remains, and there is even recorded the wear and scaling of surface.

The latest reproductions show a section of decorated masonry in which King Seti is seen before Isis. The color is especially fine, bright crimson, cool turquoise, warm saffron shades. In this panel we have an opportunity to perceive the importance of color, and the fact that the art of the painter and sculptor merged in these decorations on tombs and temples. This panel and another in which two goddesses are portrayed full length both come from Abydos.

The third canvas is the most interesting in a sense for it is not so austere and hieratic as the others. It is a detail from the wall of a tomb in Sakkara in which is portrayed a scene of offering. It is a compact design full of detail most carefully arranged in pattern. Looking closely we may observe the naturalism, the human touch of the Egyptian portraitist who relaxed from rigid rules when he painted common folk. Here is a scene which is the counterpart shall we say of Millet, of Chardin, or Van Goh. D. A.

Wolffers Program

Harriette and Jules Wolffers, who made their debut in Town Hall in New York on Oct. 3, will give the following program in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 24:

Brahms.....Sonata (G major) op. 78
Bloch.....Sonata
Turina.....Sonata No. 1 (D major)

Kreisler Concert, Oct. 18

Fritz Kreisler will make his only Boston appearance Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, in Symphony Hall. Assisted by Carl Lamson, accompanist, he will give the following program:

Concerto, D major, No. 4 — Mozart
Partita, B minor — Bach
Poeme — Chausson
Cavatina
Shepherd's Madrigal — Kreisler
Malaguena
Gypsy Caprice
Three Caprices — Paganini-Kreisler

Monday-Tuesday Concerts

The series of six concerts on Monday evenings and Tuesday afternoons by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky conductor, will open at Symphony Hall on Monday, Oct. 30. Two pianists are to appear in these series, and each of them to make his Boston debut. They are Simon Barer and Webster Aitken. Albert Spalding, the American violinist, will make his first appearance in this series.

Plays in Prospect

Abe Lincoln in Illinois—At the Boston Opera House for one week beginning Monday, Oct. 23. Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize play with Raymond Massey heading the cast.

Outward Bound—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 23, as second offering in the subscription series. Revival of Sutton Vane's play with a cast including Laurette Taylor, Florence Reed, Harry Ellerbe, Louis Hector, Margan Farley, and Diana Barrymore.

Nice Goin'—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Oct. 23. New musical version of "Sailor Beware," with libretto by Laurence Schwab and words and music by Ralph Rainger and Leo Robin. Bert Wheeler, Mary Martin, Lee Dixon, and Pert Kelton are to be in the cast.

Very Warm for May—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 30. New musical comedy by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, produced by Max Gordon, with a cast including Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Gracie MacDonald, and Frances Mercer.

Hot Mikado—At the Boston Opera House, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. Bill Robinson in a jazz version of the Gilbert and Sullivan opus.

Morning's at Seven—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. New comedy by Paul Osborne produced by Dwight Deere Wiman.

Key Largo—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Nov. 13. New play by Maxwell Anderson produced by the Playwrights Company with a cast including Paul Muni, Uta Hagen, and Jose Ferrer.

DuBarry Was a Lady—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Nov. 13. New musical show by Cole Porter, B. G. DeSylva, and Herbert Fields, with Ethel Merman and Bert Lahr heading the cast.

Madam, Will You Walk—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Nov. 20. New play by the late Sidney Howard produced by the Playwrights Company with a cast including Peggy Conklin, Sara Allgood, and J. Arthur Kennedy.

Stage and Screen News

Adventure stories will take precedence over all other themes as popular picture material in 1939-40, according to the Hollywood Reporter, a trade paper, which gets its information from a survey by Harold Turney, head of the Drama Department of Los Angeles City College. More than 50 per cent of the film product will be original stories, and, says the Reporter, "for the first time, production heads are making a determined effort to turn out a greater variety of pictures." Nine studios are planning on a budget of $176,000,000 for some 500 features.

"Northwest Passage," "Kim," "The Sea Hawk" (a re-make), "Two Years Before the Mast," "Drums Along the Mohawk," "Arizona," "The Real Glory," and "Jungle Boy" are listed by Mr. Turney in the adventure column. Biography comes next, with the following famous to receive celluloid tribute: Thomas A. Edison, Andrew Johnson, Madame Eve Curie, Steinmetz, Abraham Lincoln, and John Paul Jones. On the musical side, Victor Herbert, Stephen Foster, Beethoven, and Chopin are coming in for their share of biographical attention. Musical films will be plentiful. Political and sociological subjects are to be dealt with in such pictures as "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "The Dictator," "The Grapes of Wrath," "The Bluebird," and "1,000,000 B. C."

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Aquacade Statistics

Come three more weeks and Billy Rose's "Aquacade" will be just so much water in the vicinity of Flushing Meadows. Meantime, Signor Rose desires to report that 90,000 people attended the show last week end, bringing the box office record to 4,228,408 so far this season. He naturally expects to pass the 5,000,000 mark. On Tuesday ,the "Aquacade" was attended by 15,000 Chinese who were celebrating "China Day" at the Fair. Johnny Weissmuller, Eleanor Holm, Frances Williams, Gertrude Ederle, and Everett Marshall are among the star performers of Mr. Rose's water frolic.

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Olivier as Disraeli

A note or two from Warner Brothers: Lawrence Olivier has been signed to play the role of Disraeli in the biographical epic of that name. Mr. Olivier will report to the studio about Oct. 30. He has recently scored hits in "Wuthering Heights" on the screen and with Katharine Cornell on the stage in "No Time for Comedy." Warners also report that Gale Page will play the leading feminine role opposite Edward G. Robinson in "The Life of Dr. Ehrlich."

Ybarra Water Colors

By Dorothy Adlow

Once again the Robert C. Vose Galleries are showing water colors by Alfred C. Ybarra. After some years of travel Mr. Ybarra has become a resident of Los Angeles. Recently he has been occupied with helping to design the sets for the film, "Gone With the Wind." Painting is apparently an avocation with him.

While hobby painters generally relax through painting, Mr. Ybarra puts vehemence and drama into his pictures. The water colors are painted on papers of larger than customary dimensions. His brush moves swiftly and freely, leaving great vistas in its wake. Mr. Ybarra seeks a subject in which there is a sense of deep space. Landscapes retreat into the distance. The skies are streaked and crowded with mobile clouds. Throughout there is a sense of mass movement, an atmosphere of change and restlessness. It is free, impressionistic painting, motivated more by emotional than by visual considerations. There is communicated a sort of expansive feeling which cannot be constrained or checked in a set pattern, and which consequently liberates itself in an abandoned, nebulous way through unmeasured space. The design is a fluid composite, stabilized somewhat by a bare tree, a water tower, a building. The fugitive textures of sky and earth are conditioned further by absorbent paper which imparts a blottery softness to the surface.

This manner of handling paint is not uncommon. Such emancipated expression is often encountered in the arts among painters whom critics label romanticists. Painting serves to exteriorize a mood, evoke an atmosphere, suggest a quality of feeling. The artist feels no obligation to set dimensions, to logical arrangement, to identifiable forms. He is too effusive to undertake such disciplined and calculated expression. He maintains that he paints from the heart, that his is a personal, subjective style. It is not surprising to find he chooses for subjects: gusts of wind, torrential rains, densely clouded skies. His is a restless disposition. When he paints a picture he really is motivated by his temperament and moods; the sky and landscape provide an instrument upon which the tune is performed.

Pictures by painters of this type are more interesting for dramatic import, or poetic allusion than for visual design. The spectator who does not possess something of the painter's roused fancy will find such washes inarticulate and vague, such contours lax and limp. Subjective pictures cannot be enjoyed in an objective way.

Water color is a friendly medium to the romanticist. It moves responsively under his touch and lends itself to the exclamatory method which he employs to make his idea effective.

Two Box Offices to Open For 'Abe Lincoln' Monday

There will be two box offices for the sale of seats for "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which brings Raymond Massey to the Boston Opera House for the week of Oct. 23. The downtown office will be at the Wilbur Theater, and the uptown one, of course, at the Opera House. Both of them will open Monday morning.

Malkin Trio to Play

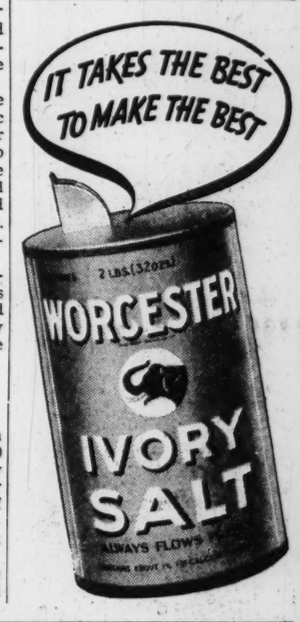
The Malkin Trio will give a concert at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Sunday evening, Oct. 15, at 7:30 p. m., for members and guests. Members of the trio are Leon Tumarkin, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; and Joseph Malkin, 'cellist.

The program will include the Beethoven Trio in C minor and Mendelssohn Trio in D minor.

MACARONI and cheese is so easy, we have it every Sunday night! And it must be Mueller's, because Mueller's cooks in *half* the time, is always fresh, tender and light. There's a grand recipe right on the package!" See recipe No. 1.

Right, dear lady. Mueller's is best; packed in triple-sealed, light-proof packages, made in a modern American factory. Save energy this week and serve Macaroni and Cheese Sunday!

IT TAKES THE BEST TO MAKE THE BEST



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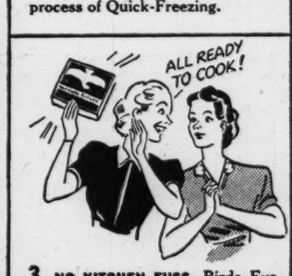

3. NO KITCHEN FUSS. Birds Eye Haddock Fillets come washed, trimmed, ready to cook. No "fishy" smell in your kitchen.

4. ECONOMICAL! Special this week ...only 23¢ lb. Equal to 3 lbs. of whole haddock. Money back if it isn't the finest you ever ate! Try it!

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Insist on the original BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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RICHARD GREENE—BRENDA JOYCE
"Here I Am a Stranger"
also "HAWAIIAN NIGHTS," Mary Carlisle

List of Selected Teams Likely to Dwindle—Local Field Left to Terriers

Already Counting Noses Among Undefeated Teams

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the football season has hardly more than started it is almost time to begin to list the undefeated and untied. After this week end the select list will be minus a considerable number of the pre-season select if results follow those of the last two week ends.

Here in the East there are several dates to be taken care of by teams normally among those to last well into November before accepting setbacks. But already there are some who have records blemished and others who are treading on light footing.

Fordham and Holy Cross are out of consideration before the running has reached a serious stage and Pittsburgh, a luminary during the past few years with Rose Bowl reputation, reaches a wide and bothersome stream Saturday—Duke. Others definitely approaching precarious situations are Army, Brown, Dartmouth, Navy and Georgetown.

Cadets Are Favored

The Cadets are favored to whip Columbia, but the Lions are not to be trifled with. Brown will need its line-up intact to be at all certain of hurdling Colgate. Dartmouth is hardly ready to cope with the manpower Navy has, and Georgetown will get Syracuse when the latter is due to rebound.

While the Big Three (for the modern generation—Harvard, Yale and Princeton) are not due to finish among the untied and undefeated according to sane reckoning, two of them, Yale and Princeton are slated to create an upset or go down among the undefeated. Yale has a man-sized appointment in Penn and Princeton entertains no less than Cornell.

Of course another serious threat to eastern domination of the selected group is Boston College. The Eagles played at Fenway Park today and while their opponents, Florida, have been impressive in the past, the Leahy coached team would have to be below par to lose this one. Boston College was almost a certainty to pass at least another week without a setback. The Gaters should have provided a good game, but that is all.

The top game of the East for Saturday is the Pittsburgh-Duke affair. The Panthers, since the adoption of Charley Bowser as coach in place of Dr. John Bain Sutherland, have resorted to forward passing and deception. The record has surprised with victories over the Washington Huskies, 27-6, and West Virginia, 20 to 0.

Last year Alabama took the Rose Bowl honor away from Pitt, but the Blue Devils know they have to cope with a much more diversified attack than at that time. The Panthers went down, 7-0, in a snowstorm then and Saturday the game probably will see neither snow now the tight defensive play of 1938. Duke has already crushed Davidson 26-6 and Colgate 37-0, but the latter victim played without regulars and the result is not too informative as to the strength of the southerners.

The Columbia-Army games of the past three years have been scoring affairs. Army winning 21-18 and 27-16 in '37 and '36 respectively. Last year the Lions edged the Cadets 20-18. Saturday there is little promise of such scoring since the Lions tallied only seven points to Yale's 10 and Army defeated Center by a 9-6 margin.

Cornell, with a big and better experienced football squad than Princeton, should experience no great difficulty knotting the Tiger tail. The Big Red already has tasted pretty good football in defeating Syracuse, 19 to 6, and the Tigers began easily taking on little Williams to win 26 to 6. While Yale capitalized on "breaks" to edge Columbia, 10 to 7, the Penn eleven is one of the powers of the East and the Eli will need more than breaks to pass muster in this game.

Harvard, with its sophomore sprinkled line-up and intricate system yet to master, might have early trouble with Chicago, but the Crimson should produce a victory before a small but enthusiastic alumni gathering in the mid-West.

There is plenty of opportunity for upsets to creep into the 1939 history of eastern football this week although the trend will be more along the line of counting the teams that drop from the undefeated and untied list.

Brown Regulars Back

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12 (AP) Brown closed the contact work for the Colgate game yesterday in a scrimmage that found the varsity opposing the reserves. Capt. John McLaughry worked at fullback for the A team and performed satisfactorily. He will start against Colgate. All of the other injured regulars are ready to play except Bronislaw Stepczyk. He is probably lost for this game. The varsity worked on defence against Colgate plays, then turned to perfecting its own offence.

Perform Before Distant Alumni Body

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Bartow Kelly, brother of the 1935 team captain and end, who was promoted to the starting line-up for the game at Chicago Saturday. Kelly is a smart end, but light. Capt. Torbie Macdonald, who may not show his versatile wares before the Chicago gathering due to an injury.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — "Davey" (guess who he's named after) the horned toad left in the visitors' dressing room at Temple Stadium by the Texas Christian football team last year, has disappeared on the eve of another Temple-T. C. U. tilt. Stadium employees who kept the toad all winter hoped to give it to the T. C. U. squad before Saturday's game.

* * *

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—The first team ever to play the "Irish" in Notre Dame Stadium—Southern Methodist—will return here Saturday but the publicity drum beaters seem more concerned over the famed S. M. U. band, one "dopey story" even pointing out that "Bandmaster Frank Malone lost three men by graduation." In spite of that, the S. M. U. football team is expected to show up.

* * *

WAKE FOREST, N. C.—Statisticians were thumbing through record books trying to find an equal to the Wake Forest-Miami game. The North Carolinians won 33-0, gained 345 yards—and didn't toss a single pass.

* * *

EL PASO, Texas—Texans were pointing with pride to the press agent of Hardin Simmons University who admitted in a story that "the outcome of the St. Edwards-Hardin Simmons game is definitely unpredictable."

* * *

CHICAGO — Harvard better bring out some ladders Saturday or Chicago may give the Crimson some uncomfortable moments. Coach Clark Shaughnessy is giving lots of attention to a pair of six-foot basketball stars. The duo, Dick Lounsbury and Ralph Richardson, should materially aid the Chicago aerial attack.

* * *

LAWRENCE, Kan.—It takes perfection to stop the Kansas U. freshman football team. Using Colorado State plays, they were bottled up by the varsity all afternoon—save on one play. Then Don Pollom broke loose and scampered 25 yards to a touchdown.

Sports Around the Hub

Macdonald Not at Best

Harvard's visit to Chicago is a welcome thought to the alumni in Chicago and vicinity as well as the team members, but all would be a deal happier over the whole thing if Capt. Torbie Macdonald could perform at his best. The last time Harvard invaded the Midwest, back in 1929, they had Barry Wood, later All-America quarterback, and a keen forward passer. If the present captain was not favoring a leg injury, Harvard again would show the Midwest a brilliant backfield star.

Thirty-one were named to make the Chicago trip after practice yesterday, and while Captain Macdonald is among them and may see action, there is little hope that he will start. Torbie is away to a poor start for any sort of national recognition this season. He missed the first game, may not see much of the game Saturday, and has done little scrimmaging in the past two weeks. And a football player cannot improve much that way.

* * *

The Crimson freshman eleven also takes to the road Saturday. They will face Worcester Academy at Worcester and the varsity soccer team, under Coach Jack Carr, will go to Williamstown for a game with Williams. The freshman soccer team will face Exeter Academy at Exeter.

* * *

Ernie Savignano, Newton Upper Falls, Brown sophomore halfback, has been elected class marshal, which means, in substance, that the football star will serve as student representative for the 1942 class throughout the current college year.

* * *

Dartmouth football fans who live in these parts will have the benefit of a special train to Hanover, N. H., for the Lafayette-Dartmouth game Oct. 21. The Boston & Maine will run the train from the North Station at 9 a. m., and it will arrive at Hanover at 12:10 noon. The train will return at 6:30 p. m., and reach Boston at 9:35. The cost is only $3 for the round trip. Reservations are being made now. And Lafayette is bringing a better team than realized.

* * *

The swimming squad of Boston University will meet Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 17, for a pre-practice get-together with Capt. Jack Wallace, veteran coach. Practice will start the next day at the University Club pool at 2:30 p. m. Tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 the B. U. cross-country team will race against Tufts at Medford.

* * *

If local Harvard football followers were to travel out to Chicago for the game Saturday they would hardly recognize their favorites. For the first time in modern history Harvard will abandon the traditional crimson jersey for white to avoid conflict with the Chicago Maroon jersey.

* * *

Baseball was crowded by football or vice versa and now, with football clear of baseball, hockey enters the picture. The Detroit Red Wings disregard football, baseball, and war conditions with some 67 hockey players practicing in the Detroit Olympia. It must have been a strange sight to see Cecil Dillon, veteran Ranger winger, working out with the Wings, to whom he was sold.

* * *

Florida 'Gators made the most of their excursion to Boston for the game with Boston College today in that they stopped off at Washington for an hour yesterday and looked in on the Senate Neutrality debate. They were escorted by Florida Congressmen, and hustled through a brief trip.

W. M.

Chicago Eleven Bolstered For Harvard Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—With two of his most dependable regulars, Dave Wiedemann, tackle, and Bob Howard, fullback, not available for the meeting with Harvard because of injuries, Coach Clark Shaughnessy has turned to his aerial attack as the only possible means of scoring on the Crimson team unless John Davenport, Chicago's sprinting co-captain, breaks loose. Bob Kibele, who looks like the best of the Maroon sophomore halfbacks, has been put through a strenuous period of training in order to relieve Lou Letts of part of the passing burden.

Late arrivals have bolstered both the morale and the potentialities of Coach Shaughnessy's squad. The Maroon pass receiving department received an unusual pair of recruits in Dick Lounsbury, six feet, four-inch captain of the Chicago basketball team, and Ralph Richardson, also six feet four, who is a basketball guard.

Wallace Ottomeyer, a minor letter winner last year, who also reported late last week, will help fill the gap at fullback opened by the loss of Howard. Ottomeyer's chief competitors are Bill Kimball, a minor letterman last year, and Ted Howe, a converted guard, who averaged five yards every time he carried the ball against Wabash College last week.

Huskies Engaged In Early Session

Northeastern's varsity football squad had a daylight practice session this morning for the first time since standard time was resumed.

For the past two weeks the Huskies have drilled under lights at Huntington Field, so this morning's session was more or less a novelty.

Ernie Colantonio, sophomore from Newton, was in Capt. Connie Sullivan's left end spot for the session. Sullivan still is inconvenienced from an aggravated injury and probably will not start against Bates at Lewiston on Saturday.

Much of the time this morning was spent on forward passing, both defensive and offensive. The return of Bob Gurney to the backfield has aided the passing game considerably and the Huskies expect to make considerable yardage through the air.

Tufts, Northeastern Play Games Away This Week End

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tufts and Northeastern head for the hinterlands this week and with more in common than a set of twins.

Although these two schools have met only once on the gridiron in varsity competition—the 6-6 tie game in 1935—a rather close rivalry has sprung up between them. Though the Jumbos might like to beat Massachusetts State or Bowdoin more, a win over the Huskies would be a most welcome dish. The two meet at Medford one week from Saturday.

Similarities

But as both head away from Boston, leaving the field locally to Boston University, similarities in their missions crop up at every turn. Both are going by bus, both are leaving tomorrow, both are taking a large squad, both are facing huge tasks—Tufts against Amherst and Northeastern against Bates—and to top it off, each is scouting the other.

To say which has the harder assignment Saturday would be difficult. Each is facing a team smarting from defeat, Amherst at the hands of Vermont and Brown, and Bates at the hands of Harvard. And the Lord Jeffs and the Bobcats in their present status may forget to be polite.

The scouting will be done by three gentlemen who help coach the respective varsities. Fred Ellis, the personable young backfield coach of the Jumbos will take notes at Lewiston, while Pete Mergo and Herb Gallagher, who helps Jimmy Dunn at Huntington Field, will look over the situation at Amherst.

Records

One of the chief differences between these two teams is their record to date. Tufts is undefeated, while Northeastern has been beaten in its only two starts. The Jumbos confounded the experts by producing a 13-2 win over Middlebury, which only the week before had downed a potentially strong Williams eleven, while the Huskies in two week ends have seen the smaller numbers placed beside their name on the scoreboard.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts said yesterday he would take his full squad with him, and would start the same line-up which opened against the Black Panthers last Saturday. This means that 31 boys will board the bus at Tufts Oval tomorrow, just one man less than the Huskies are taking to Maine. Line Coach Herman "Sikes" Rachdorf will go along, as well as Manager Bud Dempsey.

Starters

The starters will be Smith and Hannabury at end, Haselton and Sherry at tackle, Lorette and Nalband at guard, Bournazos at center, and Captain Griffin, Harrison, West, and Patterson in the backfield.

For Northeastern, several changes will be made in the team which faced off against New Hampshire last week, and the revised line-up finds Captain Sullivan and Johnson at end, Williams and Sanford at tackle, Abend and DeNapoli at guard, Anderson at center, and Gurney, Tubbs, Yetten, and Caswell in the backfield. Ken Harding is still injured, and will not be able to play, although it is hoped that he will be back in time to face Tufts. Every other Husky player, however, will be able to get in the game, with the possible exception of Struzziero.

Harlow System

In view of the fact that Bates will be looking at the same offense as it saw Harvard use in the Stadium last Saturday, inasmuch as Dunn teaches the Harlow system, Jimmy has mapped out several new plays which he hopes the team will have mastered by the time the bus leaves Boston at 8:30 tomorrow morning. Dunn now is wondering how his boys will meet the Bobcats' offense, which sports three triple-threat men in the backfield. Harry Gorman, who averaged 42 yards on punts against Harvard; Mike Buccigros, and Art Belliveau, Bates's chief threat, all can kick, pass, and run, lending deception to the Maine team's attack.

Traveling to the game with Dunn and the team will be Line Coach Harold Kopp, Athletic Director Edward S. Parsons, his assistant, Donald McKenzie, and Manager Sam D'Agata.

Tufts players making the trip include:

Anderson, Bournazos, Curtis, Della Paolera, Donovan, Finn, Captain Griffin, Hannabury, Harrison, Haselton, Kenny, Kimball, Lorette, Machaj, Mahoney, Manley, Moore, Nalband, Pare Patterson, Pitman, Russell, Rutter, Ritchie, Sherry, Smith, Watts, West, and Woodhull.

Northeastern players going to Bates include:

Abend, Anderson, Barry, Barth, Beaton, Boyle, Callahan, Caswell, Colantonio, Cusick, DeNapoli, Gurney, Harding, Holmes, Howlett, Jefferson, Johnson, Montimaggi, Murphy, Olsen, Patterson, Sanford, Sheridan, Starck, Struzziero, Captain Sullivan, Tubbs, Warshaw, Williams, Winograd, Wiren, Yetten.

Exciting Game Looked For Between Lions and Cadets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12—An increased tempo on the practice field in the activities of both the Army coaching staff and the varsity football squad was definitely evident this week, as every effort was made to perfect the Cadets' offense and defense for its first real test of the season in the match with Columbia University this Saturday. With two games behind it, Army has the advantage of a bit more game experience than Columbia, which has played but its opener with Yale.

Opening with Furman University, the Cadets met a tartar, and were pushed to the limit, as Coach Wood tried out various combinations. However, the Cadets eked out a 16-to-7 victory and acquired valuable experience. In the second game, the Cadets again faced a 60-minute team, peaked for the game of their lives, and it was necessary for Army to come from behind to win, 9 to 6. Coach Wood tried a different combination in the second game, and now feels that he has the best line-up for the starting team.

Special Instruction

This week was devoted toward the attainment of teamwork in this setup, the coaches' schedule called for assignment drill in the plays to be used against the Lions on Saturday, with careful attention to defensive formations. Throughout the week, special instruction in individual work on the fundamentals was continued.

The game with Columbia will be the fourth in as hair raising a series as has been the fortune of any two institutions to produce for a long time. Army and Columbia have met in earlier contests, but the series which started in the Yankee Stadium in 1936, has stolen the show. If the last three matches, where the lead changed hands time and time again, are to be matched, the Army-Columbia game will again be probably the most exciting of the year.

First Game Away

The game with the Lions will be the Cadets' first match away from home, and also the first time Army has played in Baker Field. The two teams have met in the Yankee Stadium, and at Michie Stadium at West Point, but Army has never played on a New York City college gridiron before. The entire Corps of Cadets, 1800 strong, will attend the game, and will parade on the field.

The football squad will leave West Point tonight for a bivouac in White Plains, where they will remain until just before game time. However, the Corps of Cadets will not entrain until early Saturday morning, when they will proceed on the West Shore Railroad to Weehauken, and then take a ferry to the Dyckman Street pier at 202nd Street. From there they will march to the Stadium, in the new Army marching formation. After the game the Cadets will be free to visit their friends in New York until their train leaves the Weehauken station at 12:15 a. m.

Past History

1899—Columbia 16, Army 0.
1924—Columbia 14, Army 14.
1925—Columbia 21, Army 7.
1936—Army 27, Columbia 16.
1937—Army 21, Columbia 18.
1938—Columbia 20, Army 18.

Army Plebes Triumph

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Army plebe football team defeated the Bucknell University freshmen here yesterday, 13 to 6. Army scored twice in the first half, Bucknell scoring late in the fourth quarter, when Thomas caught a long pass on the goal line.

Frisch Keeps Wagner

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Pirates' new manager, Frankie Frisch, has reappointed 65-year-old Honus Wagner, now in his 29th year in the National League, as coach.

Bates Endures Last Workout With Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 12—Bates was given its last "long and hard" scrimmage session of the week here yesterday as Coach Mansfield issued several new plays and worked some on a defense for the Northeastern game Saturday.

All of he squad is now back in good shape, Tardiff having reported this week after a three-week layoff caused by a shoulder injury, and Charlie Crooker, Malden, Mass., having recovered from his knee injury sustained Saturday in the Harvard game.

Practice was similar to the other two of this week in that the forward passing attack was stressed the majority of the time. All the work is not being given over to passing, however, as Coach Mansfield introduced several running plays.

Harry Gorman, Boston letterman, and punter on the squad, was given quite a lengthy workout as the team worked on punt protection. In addition to his punting abilities, Gorman is also running a close second to Art Belliveau, Gardner, Mass., who led the Bates attack against Harvard, as the best passer at the present time.

Leave for Athens

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Holy Cross topped off its preparations for Saturday's game with Georgia at Athens by scrimmaging for the third-straight afternoon yesterday.

The Holy Cross squad of 33 players entrained today for Athens, Ga.

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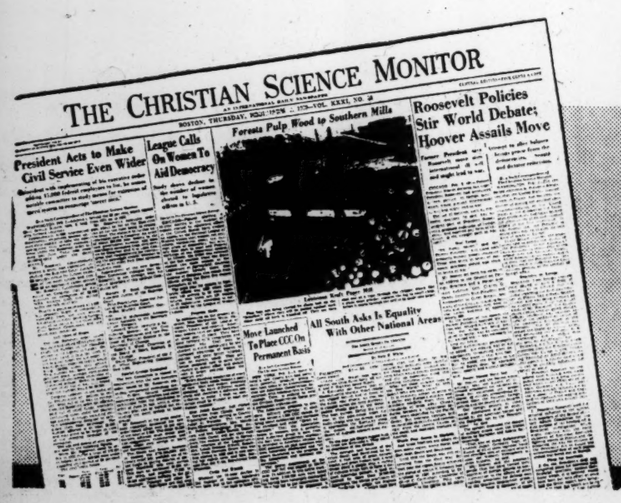
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League Calls On Women To Aid Democracy
Forests Pulp Wood to Southern Mills
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Published by
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One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Branch Offices: New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle
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Trade Winds Follow World Series Blow as Teams Take Stock of Roster Lists

Many Rumors Indicate A Busy Winter for Baseball

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Yankees' World Series cyclone has blown out to sea, but the trade winds that were bound to follow drifted across the baseball world today and found just about every club with an open stall in the ivory market.

All the way from the Yankees, who need new talent like pickles need ice cream, down to the Phillies, who really ought to show the Quaker City folks a ball player or two, each and every club was shopping, ready to trade or sell, buy or barter.

Dahlgren on Block

First basemen, particularly, were being placed on the counters to see what sort of offers they could lure. Babe Dahlgren of the Yankees, big Hankus-Pankus Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers, and Zeke Bonura, the New York Giants banana man, all were prominently mentioned in trade talk.

One of the managers receiving especial attention is "Onkel" Frankie Frisch, who returns to the game as boss man of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Brooklyn, the New York Giants, and one or two others are interested in some of the stock he'll find at Forbes Field, notably the Waner brothers, Shortstop Arky Vaughan, Rookie Outfielder Morrie Van Robays and Pitcher Truett Sewell. But the boys will have to get up awful early in the morning if they want to put something over on "Onkel" Frankie.

Will Keep Medwick

One rumor, which has been getting hotter and hotter of late, seems definitely chilled now. That's the one concerning Ducky Medwick, the St. Louis Cardinals' muscles man. Sam Breadon, from all reports, has definitely decided to turn down offers from the Brooklyn Dodgers or anyone else for him.

Most clubs seem set to let the rumor foundry operate three shifts daily between now and the winter meetings in Cincinnati in December. Thus, the baseball bosses feel, they can maintain a share of the headlines throughout king football's reign.

At this writing, part of the situation seems to shape up this way (although this department is not responsible for last-minute changes):

Want McQuinn

Yankees—The Yankee front office watched Lou Gehrig on first base so long, anyone with less ability is unsatisfactory. So, they're going to try to pass Babe Dahlgren, who did better than an average job on the sack this year, over to the St. Louis Browns for the heavier-hitting George McQuinn, a one-time Yankee chattel.

Cincinnati Reds—No 1940 player contracts have been offered yet, and a housecleaning, particularly in the outfield, seems in order. Catcher Ernie Lombardi, the World Series' humorous touch, may go, and there'll be trading or buying for an outfielder.

Travis to Tigers?

Detroit Tigers—Seem set on getting rid of Greenberg, but Detroit fans may be sure the Tigers' head men are going to get plenty for him. One report is that Hank will wind up in Washington in exchange for Shortstop Cecil Travis, Southpaw Pitcher Ken Chase, and a bundle of cash. Another whisper says Travis will go to the Tigers in exchange for Rudy York.

Brooklyn Dodgers—Having been injected with the first-division needle in '39, they're looking at the pennant for '40. They've made bids for Medwick, and Larry MacPhail will offer Second-Sacker Pete Coscarart for Paul Waner; also may put Gene Moore on the block for Jojo Moore of the Giants or Debs Garms from the Boston Bees; would like Shortstop Arky Vaughan from Pittsburgh, too.

Terry Likes Sewell

New York Giants—Sweet William Terry likes Hurler Truett Sewell from Pittsburgh or Hugh Casey from Brooklyn; would be willing to give up Pitchers Hy Vandenberg or Manuel Salvo; indications are First-Sacker Bonura and Second-Baseman Burgess Whitehead may not be back.

St. Louis Cardinals—Need pitcher, but, although there's been lots of talk about Medwick, it now appears they'll keep him.

Cleveland Indians—Need right-hand hitting outfielder, and may see what they can do with Willis Hudlin, the Tribe's pitching dean, as bait.

Washingon Senators—All except Dutch Leonard and Buddy Lewis are tradeable.

Chicago Cubs—Several holes to be filled, but right now Gabby Hartnett is more worried about his own job than about deals.

Wrigley Still Undecided On 1940 Manager

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—When P. K. Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs, makes up his mind on a 1940 manager, it is going to be an owner's decision, not a "fan's" decision.

"I would like to wait a few days—until I stop being a fan—to give consideration to that question," he said today.

Right now Wrigley considers himself a disgruntled fan, and as long as he remains one it's apparent Manager Gabby Hartnett is on the spot.

The Cub boss was disappointed at the fourth-place finish of his National League entry, which, "save for occasional spells, didn't look like a real team." He was more distressed at the Cubs' loss in the city series after holding a 3-1 game edge. On top of that, he has indicated the club would finish in the red financially for the first time since the 1935 season.

So Wrigley merely said he was "undecided" when questioned regarding Hartnett. "I haven't talked to Hartnett at all recently, nor have we any immediate appointment," he remarked. "His contract runs into December."

Speaking of Pitcher Dizzy Dean, who came to the Cubs for $185,000 and three players, Wrigley said, "He can stay with us," but inferred it would not be at the reported annual salary of $20,000 Diz has been drawing.

Sooners Hailing Another Indian Great in Stidham

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 12 (AP)—Oklahoma—once stomping ground of such Indian greats as Will Rogers, Jim Thorpe and a chap named Sequoyah—is making its bid for football fame with the "Chieftain from Checotah" leading the way.

This hero is big Tom Stidham, whose University of Oklahoma Sooners carved themselves a sizeable slice of gridiron glory by turning Northwestern every way but loose, to the surprise of Northwestern in particular and the nation in general.

Would Rather Have—

Stidham, in whose veins flows the blood of the Creeks, could have anything from the State House down, right now, just for the asking.

Probably he'd rather have another good passer or one more game for this year's weak home schedule.

That 7-7 tie with Southern Methodist in the opener has been forgotten. One more victory and you won't be able to find anyone who remembers what happened in the Orange Bowl.

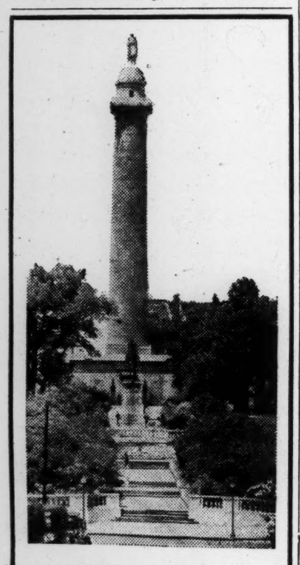
The grandstand quarterbacks will have to wait until this week's date with unbeaten Texas before they know whether the Sooners are great or whether they caught Northwestern at a psychological stage similar to their own in the S. M. U. game.

900 To Hear Him

An example of Stidham's popularity came yesterday when 900 persons wiggled into an Oklahoma City banquet hall built for 600 to hear him make a five-minute speech. When Stidham appeared, everybody stood and cheered until the windows rattled.

He was asked what he thought of Bill De Correvont, Northwestern sophomore.

"He's the best back we've faced since I've been at Oklahoma," Stidham declared, but added he had a couple of sophomores of his own—Jack Jacobs and Orv Matthews—that he wouldn't trade for De Correvont.



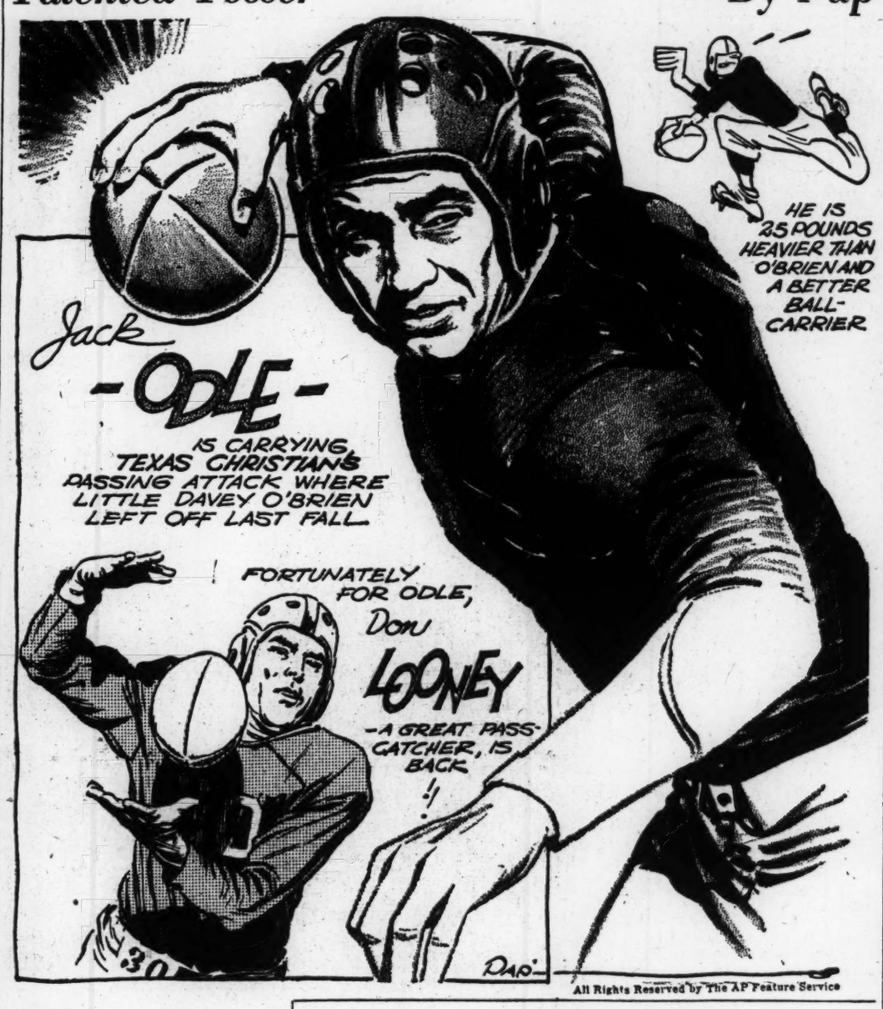
Baltimore's leading shops and business firms will be featured in a special advertising display in The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, Oct. 26. Photographs of familiar Baltimore landmarks, and accompanying articles will be of interest to Baltimoreans.

Ryan to Replace Brill

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (AP)—Coach Elmer Henderson of the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League announced yesterday he had asked waivers on Harold Brill, young halfback.

Brill, who played for the University of Wichita in 1938, is being replaced by Kent Ryan, former Utah State star who was with the Lions last year.

Talented Tosser —By Pap'


Jack
-ODLE-
IS CARRYING TEXAS CHRISTIAN'S PASSING ATTACK WHERE LITTLE DAVEY O'BRIEN LEFT OFF LAST FALL
HE IS 25 POUNDS HEAVIER THAN O'BRIEN AND A BETTER BALL-CARRIER
FORTUNATELY FOR ODLE, DON LOONEY -A GREAT PASS-CATCHER, IS BACK
Pap
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Coach "Dutch" Meyer is counting on Jack Odle, a rangy junior halfback, to give Texas Christian the sort of a passing attack it has become accustomed to with Sammy Baugh, and later Davey O'Brien, in the line-up.

That's a big assignment, for both Baugh and O'Brien rate with the greatest pigskin tossers of all time.

Meyer is confident that Odle will come through to give the Horned Frogs the passing attack they need. "He was better than Baugh or O'Brien were as sophomores," Meyer insists.

Odle should give a good account of himself as a passer if his record as a sophomore is a yardstick. He completed 13 of the 29 passes he attempted last season. The main reason, or reasons, why he should do well enough is the fact that he has working with him the same two ends who caught O'Brien's tosses and established little Davey as the nation's No. 1 passer last season. They are Don Looney, co-captain with Bud Taylor, and Durward Horner, two of the finest ends in the Southwest Conference.

Last season Looney snared 17 of the 38 passes tossed into his territory for a total gain of 287 yards and three touchdowns. He was rated all-Conference end in 1938. Horner's record was almost on a par with Looney's. He caught 16 out of 31 passes for a gain of 254 yards and a pair of touchdowns.

Odle may not get the protection afforded O'Brien last year for the Horned Frogs have lost such stalwarts as I. B. Hale and Ky Aldrich out of the line but to offset this Jack is bigger and heavier than little Davey. He stands an inch over six feet and weighs around 180 pounds. That 25-pound advantage over O'Brien enables him to block much more effectively and to carry the ball. His kicking and ball-carrying ability make him a constant threat and should make his passing more effective.

Only time will tell whether he is another Baugh or O'Brien.

—Pap'

Students See Grid Movies With Detail Instructions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The University of Iowa is now giving instruction in football to nonplaying students. The university has long used motion pictures to show the players their mistakes, but now it is extending that instruction to students.

Some of the university officials discovered that the ordinary student, even though he is not a football player, likes to know the inside "dope" about the games. He wants to know why one play "clicked" and another didn't, what an obscure penalty was for, or why a star backfield man did not start the game, but came in at the start of the second quarter.

Accordingly, the extension division, the athletic department, and the Daily Iowan, the university daily newspaper, co-operated in launching the "On Iowa" club, as they call it, which is dedicated to answering just such questions.

Detailed Instruction

This club meets a few days after the games, to watch color movies of the action. To facilitate the instruction, a sports commentator gives a running description of the game, pointing out the blocking, calling the names of the players that figure prominently in any given play, explaining which is a spinner and which a reverse, and clearing up other football mysteries.

This helps to make football more understandable for the average student who has never played, but the best part comes after the movies. Then the coaches are on hand to answer any further questions the students may have. After the first showing, backfield coach Frank Carideo was kept busy for almost an hour, explaining penalties, blocking, strategy, and all the other points that only the coaches know.

Even though each student pays 25 cents in dues, this club is one of the most popular on the Iowa campus, numbering well over 500 students. The dues go to pay for the expense of taking the moving pictures, which are filmed at normal speed by the department of visual instruction at the university.

Thrills Over Again

For this 25 cents a student may see the movies of five games, with a discussion after each. The movies alone are well worth the price, since the students get a chance to watch the blocking again, to see any play that they may have missed, and in general, to re-live the thrills of the game. The students cheer on almost every play, and act just as if they were at the game.

The moving pictures have another advantage, even after witnessing the actual game. The view of the action is better, since a movie camera looking down on the play from the top of the press box, and equipped with a telephoto lens to bring the action close, can make a better picture of all the game than a student can get from any one seat in any part of the stands.

Of course this club builds up school spirit and pep as well as instructing the students. After a clear picture of the action, and a chance to clear up the technical points in the forum discussion with the coaches afterward, both the fellows and the girls are anxious to be out there to follow the plays and strategy in the next week's game. However, the primary motive is instruction, and the nonplaying students are the ones who are profiting from it.

Big Ten Scatter Shots

More than six per cent of the male enrollment in Big Ten colleges are listed as athletes. More than 4,000 athletes are included on the Conference lists in all sports, and the 10 schools have a total male enrollment in excess of 63,000.

University of Chicago leads the Big Ten in unshared Conference football championships since 1896. The Maroons have won seven, Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois five. Michigan, however, has had a share of a title in eight years and Minnesota has had seven ties.

Founders of the Big Ten Conference lay claim to its being the oldest functioning college athletic Conference in America. Properly called the Intercollegiate Conference and also known as the Western Conference, the Big Ten has operated continuously since its conception by seven University presidents in 1895.

Western Conference football teams list 14 intersectional games on their schedules for 1939. Big Ten teams in the last 20 years have won 66 per cent of their intersectional contests.

Students at Big Ten Universities see their college football games for less than the price of the average movie. A Conference regulation provides the price of admission to students at home athletic contests shall not exceed fifty cents, and according to a manner of allocating student book receipts, good for all sports and in no school exceeding ten dollars, the admission price to a football game may be as low as twenty-five cents.

Academic scholarships are held by 307 men who are also listed on Varsity athletic rosters in the Big Ten.

Western Conference schools have moved toward uniformity in football statistics with the adoption this year of a standard code for compilations.

Notre Dame next year pays tribute to one of the most venerable figures in Big Ten history, A. A. Stagg, Chicago's first coach now at the College of the Pacific completing his 50th year of coaching. Notre Dame will meet the College of the Pacific at South Bend Oct. 5, 1940.

Five Big Ten schools have opened or expect to open their 1939 football schedules before crowds of 40,000. Minnesota last week opened before a crowd of 42,000 and Purdue played Notre Dame at South Bend before 40,000. Michigan will open its season with Michigan State Saturday before 70,000, Ohio State expects 60,000 for its game with Missouri, and 40,000 is a probability as Northwestern meets Oklahoma.

Billy Southworth Signs

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Rochester Red Wings of the International League announced last night that Manager Billy Southworth, who led this year's team to victory in the league playoffs, had wired from his Columbus, Ohio, home that he had signed his 1940 contract. It was indicated Southworth had received a substantial raise in consideration of the team's showing.

Georgia Tech Site Of A. A. U. Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—At the annual Amateur Athletic Union meeting here it was announced that the 1940 track and field meet of the Southeastern A. A. U. would be held at the Georgia Tech stadium in Atlanta. The A. A. U. swimming events will be staged at Birmingham, Ala., and the boxing tourney at Florence, Ala. Dates will be announced later.

Guy Stollenwerck of Memphis was re-elected President of the Southeastern group and Frank A. Kopf of Atlanta will continue as secretary. The following vice-presidents were named: Dr. Sam Sanders, Memphis; George Griffin, Atlanta; R. S. Marshall, Birmingham; Professor W. O. Payne, University of Georgia, Athens, and Julian Olson, Pensacola, Fla.

Barons Sell Goali

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons of the International American Hockey League announced last night the sale of Bill Beveridge, goalie, to the Syracuse Stars of the same league.

Beveridge was bought last year from the defunct Montreal Maroons but spent the season on loan with New Haven and Providence.

He was the fifth Baron sold recently, but Owner Al Sutphin announced he has several deals pending with major league teams to fill the gaps in the Cleveland roster. The Barons start practice here next Tuesday.

Springfield Wins

WEST POINT, Oct. 12 (AP)—Springfield College's soccer team defeated Army yesterday afternoon, 4 to 2, Mortenson starring for the visitors with two goals

Frankie Frisch Silent on 1940 Plans at Pitt

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 12 (AP)—The punchless Pirates, who wandered from second down to sixth place in the National League this year, may be in for an overhauling—but their new boss won't admit it.

Frankie Frisch, the erstwhile Fordham Flash and who succeeds Harold Traynor in the driver's seat, came to Pittsburgh yesterday for a three-day discussion with President Bill Benswanger. But all they accomplished the first day was signing the old "Flying Dutchman" Honus Wagner as coach for another year.

Paul Waner Rumor

He'll keep an eye out for good deals, Frisch admitted, but beyond that statement he wouldn't budge. Rumors that Paul Waner might go to Larry MacPhail's Not-So-Daffy Dodgers were greeted with a broad smile and the comment "that's a new one to me." Benswanger echoed the remark. The same applies to whisperings that Brooklyn might like to acquire Shortstop Arky Vaughan.

Waner, who with his brother Lloyd composes the Pirates perennial brother act in the outfield, was a holdout last spring in a salary dispute. Rumors of a trade blossomed then, but Paul signed up. He got a slow start, then ended the season as the National League's fourth ranking hitter, threatening for a time to take over the leadership.

At Pitt 14 Years

Despite Frisch's denial of any plans for either of the Waners, gossip persisted around the Steel City that next year Paul would be among the missing at Forbes Field. After all, these sources point out, the elder Waner has spent 14 seasons in the big time—all with Pittsburgh—and isn't as young as he used to be.

The years have taken toll of his throwing arm and at 36 he doesn't cover as much ground as a younger man might. Offsetting that is Paul's power at the plate—the .325 he turned in last season while driving home 43 runs.

His batting might make Waner a high card for the Pirates in any trading deal. They would get better offers now than a year hence.

But whatever the makeup of the 1940 Pirates, they're a cinch to get plenty of work. Frisch said he intended to hold two practice sessions daily at spring training camp and "keep the boys hustling."

Nugent Will Tour Florida Searching For Training Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Gerry Nugent, President of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, leaves soon on a tour of proposed spring training sites in Florida. The Phillie head has Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Miami and West Palm Beach under consideration.

A story out of here several weeks ago said that the Phillies would train at West Palm Beach and hop over to Havana for a few exhibition games. But Nugent contends that nothing official has been announced. He will not make final decision until he has conferred with officials in the four towns mentioned and inspected the baseball fields and hotel facilities.

The Phillies trained at New Braunfels, Texas, last spring, but were not satisfied with the weather or the facilities.

Syracuse Ready For Georgetown

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Determined to wreck the visitors' impressive record and hit their real stride, Syracuse's football warriors face Georgetown, undefeated and untied for 10 straight games, here in Archbold Stadium Saturday (Oct. 14).

Georgetown's Hoyas, with a perfect record last year and victorious over a strong Temple eleven and Roanoke this season, will rule favorites but the Orange is due to come along way since the unimpressive showing against Cornell last week.

Harold (Babe) Ruth, senior halfback and leading scorer for two years, is ready to go after being laid up with injuries. Likewise Bill Shek, speedy junior back; Jerry Courtney, sophomore triple-threat and Bill Mozur, husky soph guard. The doubtful Orangemen are Gene Hopkins and Walt Zimdahl, regular backs. Shek and Courtney did not play against Cornell and Ruth and Mozur saw little service.

Rejects Contract Offer

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 12 (AP)—Obbie Novakofski, halfback for the Kenosha Coopers of the American Professional Football League, has rejected a contract offer from the Chicago Cardinals of the National Pro League, it was announced here last night. Scouts have watched Novakofski in both the Coopers' games this season.

Hole-in-One Tourney

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 12 (AP)—Gene Webb, Springfield amateur, sank a tee shot in the News and Leader-Press hole-in-one tournament yesterday, the first ace registered in the competition since 1932.

Webb, tri-state champion, used an eight iron on the 120-yard hole.

Five Southern Elevens In Intersectional Spotlight

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The power of the South this year, already presaged, has now run off its second stunning week end of gridiron demonstrations; but another week end is in the offing with three of the South's representatives tangling with northern rivals in hopes of continuing their dominance of this year's intersectional wars.

Tulane, Georgia, Duke, North Carolina, and Florida are the teams that take the South's focus intersectionally this week end, following in the wake of Alabama, Louisiana State University and Mississippi, conquerors of far-off opponents last Saturday.

Florida to Boston

The Greenies of New Orleans meet Fordham's Rams, victims of Alabama's 7-6 win last Saturday at their home grounds. Holy Cross, another victim of the South last week end, tackles Georgia's Bulldogs in Athens, Ga., while Florida's Gators take the long trek to Boston in an effort to whitewash Boston College's trouncing defeat a year ago. Duke faces Pittsburgh and North Carolina is host to New York University.

The much publicized strength of the South was in evidence on all intersectional battlefronts last Saturday. Louisiana State, loser to Mississippi a week ago, reared back in great form to tear Holy Cross apart, 26-7, in Crusader territory. Crowning achievement for this section in this encounter is that Louisiana is not the powerhouse this season that it usually is, and that it defeated one of the East's most highly regarded teams.

The defeat of Fordham by Alabama has raised the South's stock to a high point. Observers here point out certain Rose Bowl acclaim to one of its many powerhouse teams: namely, Alabama, Tennessee, Tulane, Duke or North Carolina.

Already, all five of these aggregations are in the running for the honor of meeting the Coast's pick team. At this point, these are the top teams, yet with so much power in the South this season, future conference tilts in either the Southern or Southeastern Conference are liable to topple even these five.

Duke Strong

Duke definitely has stamped itself strong, even after pre-season press bureau clippings. The Colgate shellacking last Saturday, 37-0, was probably one of the worst defeats suffered by the Red Raiders in many years.

Duke faces another stiff schedule, which, should the Blue Devils come through undefeated, would place them once again at the top of the challenging rung of Rose Bowl recognition. They play Pittsburgh this Saturday, then follow with Syracuse, Wake Forest (which beat Miami's strong forces, 33-0), Georgia Tech, V. M. I., North Carolina, and N. C. State.

The Blue Devils are favored to walk through intersectional rivals (apart from Pittsburgh), but the game of the year—annually the big encounter for both teams—will be that with North Carolina. N. C. U. is having a banner year. That crowning triumph over Wake Forest by North Carolina now looms high after Wake Forest's defeat of Miami University last Friday.

Although Tennessee this season possesses another battering aggregation, its weak schedule as compared with the Duke, Alabama or Tulane is against its chances for real national recognition. Tennessee is again favored to win the Southeastern Conference. Their forte in this respect is that they meet more Conference teams than Alabama, which again features intersectional play.

* * *

The battle of sophomore backs nationally last week end pushed into prominence Alabama's first year man, Jimmy Nelson, as a result of his touchdown jaunt over the Rams . . . That game also returned Hayward "Sandy" Sanford to the headlines again in his specialty role of points after.

* * *

The brother combine of George and Wes McAfee came through in fine style for Duke . . . Along with Frank Killian, the three accounted for four scores against Colgate. Duke's two ends, Willard Perdue and Bill Bailey, are already gaining All-America prestige.

Wendell Davis

Dartmouth-Navy Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Advance ticket sale for the Dartmouth-Navy gridiron battle on Saturday has already reached about 36,000, or more than the entire attendance at the last Navy-Princeton game here, it was announced today.

Gettysburg Beats Navy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 12 (AP)—Gettysburg College's soccer team spilled the Navy 2-1 yesterday at the start of the United States Naval Academy's season. Howard and Fred Mizell each scored once for Gettysburg.

Colege Soccer

Yale 7, Brown 0.
Rider 2, Panzer 1.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Fifteen

"Pirating must have been a very exciting business," Johnny blurted out.

"Exciting?" Zachary Humphries Jones looked out of the window, as if, through Mrs. Martin's stiff starched curtains, he could see again the sailship and himself walking the deck of it. The beginnings of things have glamour never to be forgotten, though, even from the first, there was, about the life of a pirate, a certain sordidness unmentioned in any of the books of adventure. The Captain pulled the curtains aside and stared out at the shadows thrown by the street lamps.

If no buildings had been there and if one's sight carried far enough, one could almost see the cove on Long Island that had held the summer home of his boyhood—whence he'd set out with such bold determination. In 1820 it was, he took out his Letters of Marque and fitted out his ship in the harbor of that inconsequential West Indian island. A little late, he always felt, when things did not go just as he had expected. In his grandfather's time or even in the years when his uncles were sailing with LaFitte in Louisiana there was more of a place in the world for privateering and the rules of the game were more strictly respected. . . .

The Captain Reminisces

The Captain was always a stickler for rules. That was why the affair of the broken mast had distressed him so—filled him with a distaste indeed for his life at sea.

It was toward evening off the coast of Sandy Hook, on just such a clear night as this that he'd caught sight of a ship in seeming distress, had tacked and turned at full speed and pulled close to render aid, all his sense of chivalry aroused by the sight of that helpless vessel with the main-sail dangling from a splintered mast. Of course he had discovered in time that the ship was a Spanish man of war with movable masts set to appear a vulnerable wreck, and so entice him close for capture. He had made his escape easily enough but the low deceit filled him with such disgust that he had sailed directly into the harbor of New York, sold his ship and retired permanently from his chosen calling. Now that experience which he recalled as seldom as possible, might prove to have elements of usefulness after all. He let the curtain fall back to its place and smiled at the boy. His life had not been without its excitements, surely.

"Shall we take the hawk along? We can find a way to attach it to the locomotive, I warrant."

This seemed eminently sensible to Jonathan Post, and a far more desirable object than the queer bulky parcel under the Captain's arm, or the pole which snapped suddenly shut like some colossal fishing rod.

While they were waiting on the sidewalk for the hackney coach which would transport them to the railroad yard Constable Hayes' night-call could be heard in a distant street. "Eight o'clock of a Thursday. Take this for what it's worth. All's well in the fourth Ward. The prevailing wind is north."

"Will you ride with me tomorrow?" The Captain asked Johnny abruptly. "We agreed on five passengers apiece but Nathan Green will have no objection, I feel, if I take on one more."

As has been said, the Captain was a great respecter of rules.

Early Risers

The next morning was not only bright but cool, with the wind of the night before keeping up a brisk blow. This was pleasant, because running the steam engine in hot weather was by no means a comfortable job, particularly since the Captain would not hear of appearing in anything except formal morning clothes. Tight pantalettes, a broadcloth coat of palest blue, an embroidered vest, high stiff cravat, chimney pot hat and yellow chamois gloves. Since Nathan Green had taken the coach up to Harlem the night before, it was necessary for the train to make an early start.

The inconvenience of the hour made no apparent difference to his admirers. The progress from Mrs. Martin's to 14th Street was one of endless excitement. There was an immense multitude of men, women, children, dogs and musicians. The boiler-makers had a band, borrowed from Commodore Vanderbilt's steam ferry. So did the printers, who distributed sheet music, a marching song called "Success to the Railroad." The tailors for some reason had resurrected their banner from the Training Day Parade. It was so large it took six journeymen to hold it against the breeze but it welcomed the Captain at the foot of Canal Street with the legend: "Our Country's Prosperity. Internal Improvements."

The carpenters too had made good use of their imposing May Day float by taking it off its wheels and setting it up in the Bowery, a perfect replica of the Parthenon with "Americus" printed over the portico in letters of red, white and blue.

Stalls nearby were already offering hot drinks, pop-corn pineapples, and lemonade for sale and Mr. Barnum took occasion to exhibit a dancing seal. There were certain dissenting notes of course. Several draymen at Stuyvesant Square were heard to hiss as the Captain made his way through the throng. They were immediately set upon and it took one of Constable Hayes' special assistants to restore order again. And Johnny, who was a half block or so behind the Captain, noticed some scowling looks on the faces of certain men from the ship yards. But the crowd around the train was wholly friendly and in a state of great jocularity.

Start of the Up Trip

The engine which had loomed enormous in the darkness of the railroad yard the night before was almost hidden to Johnny's sight by the immensity of the crowd. The black funnel-shaped smoke stack nosed its way above the throng of course, and the flag pole with the blue flag of the Americus fluttered over it in a cloud of white smoke. The wooden bird which they had fastened to the flagpole was completely concealed.

The conductor had already fired the furnace and steam was rising in the boiler. Stacks of wood were piled on the platform next to the water barrel. The railing around the platform had been polished. So had the ship's bell which the Captain used when he wanted to signal, feeling it more appropriate than the tin horn that had been used for stage coaches ever since there were roads for wheels to ride on in the wilderness. There was a steam whistle on the locomotive, lately invented, but it was employed by neither the Captain nor his assistant for serious business. Each one preferred the old devices just as they fell naturally into the talk they were most familiar with.

"Ship ahoy!" said the Captain, greeting his assistant with great geniality. (The day would come on the railroad when the Conductor of a brigade of cars would be set above the engineer in authority but there was no question here of the Captain's supremacy.)

"She's hitched and fed and pawing the ground!" the conductor touched his hat brim in salute.

The Captain's Forethought

Of the passengers invited to ride in the race, only three were present to make the up-trip. Mr. Post and Samuel Meggs, proprietor of the hotel at the northern terminus, would join them in Harlem. Mr. Cooper, builder of the engine, was a quiet man with piercing eyes and hands that shook with excitement. The other two men, important holders of stock in the railroad company seemed to Johnny like replicas of Mr. Nathan Green. They had the same portly carriage, the same walrus mustaches, the same expression around the eyes, even watch fobs of the same enormous size dangling from chains stretched across the same somber waistcoats. They had happened to put their stubborn confidence—and their money—into steam instead of sails. There was no spirit of adventure in them. They sat forward on their seats with a set determined air that forbade the frivolity of the shouting populace to penetrate the painted coach. As the car started off with a jerk, each one pulled out his watch from his pocket and solemnly noted the time.

Johnny moved up to the front seat where he could watch the Captain at his levers and see the rushing scenery. His vision was dazzled from the rapidity with which objects were passed. Familiar sights took on an unfamiliar aspect seen from the fast moving train. Houses seemed to lean against the wind, the fenced-in farms huddled in their valleys as surprised as the cattle themselves staring from their pastures.

The long irregular wheat field at Madison Cottage was no more than a flash of gold in the sun. The field was scarcely out of sight before the blackness of the tunnel's mouth opened up ahead. Johnny had only time to take off his hat to wave in the direction of the McGilvray's cabin before the train roared its way underground.

"When we come out, on the other side, at the five mile stone," the Conductor shouted above the clatter of the wheels, "you'll see a pile of wood, for the end of the trip. The Cap'n's thought of everything . . . we'll need extra wood because he's taking the locomotive all the way to City Hall, you know."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Jonathan Post was helping his friend and hero, Captain Zachary Humphries Jones, retired pirate, with his final preparations on the eve of the race to which Nathan Green, shipbuilder, had challenged the Captain on the day of the dinner celebrating the reunion of the McGilvray children with their father, Patrick. Captain Jones, stanch supporter of progress and engineer of the newfangled contraption, the steam engine Americus, that ran between Fourteenth Street and Harlem on regular schedule, had accepted the challenge. Driving the Americus, he would race Mr. Green's coach and four from Harlem to City Hall.

Photograph Through Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts

"Roosters," a drawing by Mariette Lydis

American Music Comes Into Its Own

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Until very recently, American music was only a colony of European music. Most American musicians were going to Europe to study because they did not trust American musical institutions to give them thorough knowledge. Coming back to America, these musicians with a European education, particularly composers, would also bring with them European musicial ideas, and would compose in imitation of great European masters.

At the same time, European musicians were coming to America to settle and work. New musical institutions were opening, new conservatories and music schools; large orchestras were established with the best European conductors at the head, and more and more people became interested in music. The upright piano, or even a baby grand piano, became a necessary part of furnishing a home, and boys and girls of America were taught to play the piano, whether they liked to or not. But still, music was an imported product; and American musical culture was still in the hands of European musicians.

Music of America

True American music came from uneducated people who never studied the notes, and never tried to play a tune. The Negro laborers on the plantations of the South developed a type of music never heard before. Their song was full of sadness and hope, and their tunes were like hymns with a curious lifting rhythm which changed the accent of the words. Soon this rhythm became a dance step, with drums on the off beat making the dancers stop and go.

This kind of music was called Rag Time, perhaps because it was not smooth and flowing as a waltz, but torn and jagged like a rag. Then a clarinet was added to the little band. That came to be known as Jazz. The dance became more and more excited; they called it now Swing music. Still, it was a low-brow affair, and serious musicians would not have anything to do with it any more than they would have said ain't, or spoken slang instead of Harvard English.

Swing music is not the only folk music of America. There are cowboy songs, as different from jazz as the great prairies of the West are different from New York City. These songs are slow and leisurely, and are sung in undertone. They do not jump and jitter as swing tunes do. And there is only a strumming guitar or mandolin in the singer's hand where the jazz singer has a whole assortment of instruments.

Folk Songs

From the hill country of Kentucky comes a new kind of American song, the so-called hillbilly ballad, often accompanied by a squawking violin. In other parts of the country, too, there is growing a new art of American folk song. And is it not remarkable that Stephen Foster, who wrote so many melodies that have become American folk songs was not an educated musician? Neither was Dan Emmet, who wrote "Dixie." James Bland, the Negro minstrel who composed "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," also knew little about harmony and rules of composition. And yet for American music these uneducated composers were more important than a dozen well-groomed musicians who can turn out symphonies almost as good as European music which they are trying to imitate.

Every American composer naturally tries to express the musical nature of his own country. Edward Macdowell was the first American composer who fully possessed European musical scholarship and at the same time tried to use American Indian and other themes in his works.

The New Composers

But it is the new generation of the present century that has made full use of American melodic and rhythmic material for symphony and opera. George Gershwin has plenty of jazz in his opera "Porgy," and some of his popular songs are as characteristic of today's America as Foster's melodies are of the old time. Gershwin's most famous work is his "Rhapsody in Blue," which he wrote when he was 25. It is very much in the style of Liszt, but the rhythms and the accents are American. Aaron Copland, too, has used jazz material in his early works, but now he writes more and more in a classical form. Walter Piston, who is a Professor at Harvard, does not make use of any folk song material in his works, and it is his rhythm that shows his Americanism. Henry Cowell first experimented in ultra-modern music; he once shocked the public by playing two octaves full of notes with his forearm. Now he writes in a less aggressive and more American manner.

Howard Hanson is a composer of the romantic school; his symphonies often have a program, and it is not always possible to tell how American his music is. Roy Harris, who is a native of Oklahoma, is the only American composer who brings the broad melody of the West into symphony. His themes are often very long and intense, and this, too, gives the feeling of broadness and spaciousness.

Thanks to these new American composers, and many others not here named, musical America is now no longer a European colony, but a power in its own right.

(This is the twenty-fourth and last of this series of articles on music that has been appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

A Visitor

The Humming-Bird wears rubies
And emeralds every day.
You wouldn't think to look at him
That he has come to pay

A visit to the clover
That dwells in meadows green.
Such splendor seems intended
For the palace of a queen.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Books for New Prize-Winners

By Peter White

We wish we had space to quote all the thank-you letters we receive from winners in this contest, telling how much they have enjoyed their books. But if we did, we should have no space left to print the winning essays. Here are just a couple of quotes from two particularly interesting letters:

"Winning in your Essay Contest spurred me on to write for one of my home town newspapers," wrote Jessica Witteman, thirteen, of Beacon, New York. "Several articles have appeared on the front page."

"You can't imagine how much I enjoyed the prize book, 'Highway Past Her Door,'" wrote Audrey E. Thomas, of West Medway, Massachusetts. "Last year, I won a prize for writing forty-three book reviews, so perhaps you can understand how it feels to win a prize for writing only one."

Now we come to the September prize winners! Jessica Witteman has carried off again the prize in group number two, with an excellent essay on "Fish Skin for Sale," a short article published on The Young Folks' Page recently. Her prize, "One Winter," by Martin Gale, is a tale of Jinnie and her friend, Migs, and their busy and happy life at a small boarding school. Their studies were interspersed with picnics in the fall, snow fights and sledding in the winter and making maple syrup in the spring, to say nothing of basketball and riding, caring for the school's ponies, sodas at midnight, a search for the school mascot and a surprise at graduation. It is a busy, happy book and we hope Jessica will find it interesting. Here is her essay:

What Next?

"Fish Skin for Sale," gave several odd and little known uses of fish skin. I've always been under the half true and half false impression that Mr. Shark is a villain of the seas and an absolutely worthless scamp, eating the unfortunate people who fall overboard. Yet, he adds to my comfort, provides employment for several people, and thus can come under the heading: useful fish. His skin is valuable for leather and it greatly exceeds in value that of cod, bream, sole, etc. The knowledge I gathered from reading the article has altered, to some extent, my profound dislike for sharks.

Attention, Mr. Ripley, (originator of Believe-it-or-not) the spiny skin of the globefish or porcupine fish is actually transformed into a protective head-covering for South Sea Islanders.

The Japanese got the brilliant idea of expanding dried puffers, cutting the back out, inverting a candle, and calling it a lantern.

The fish story became more fascinating and bewildering as I gave my undivided attention to the odd and useful uses of fish skins. I had to re-read it to get the full significance of the article. The information was given in snappy, right to the point sentences which I, as well as several others (I'm sure), enjoy reading.

The winner in group number three is Dorothy Cormack, seventeen, of Rockford, Illinois, who submitted an interesting paper on our current serial, "The City of the Four Winds," by Emma Gelders Sterne. Her prize is "Go and Find Wind," by Erick Berry, a fine tale of the days when clipper ships were monarchs of the seas. It is a story of the Parrott family, owners of shipyards in Mystic, Connecticut, and of the effect that the discovery of gold in California had on their lives and those of their neighbors. Through it run echoes of the conflict between steam and wind, for the days of the clipper were already numbered. We hope Dorothy will enjoy this tale, with its authentic background and fine illustrations. Here is her essay:

Old New York

I have chosen "The City of the Four Winds" to write about as I especially enjoyed the new pictures of the old New York.

The contrast between the old New York and the new is startling but it reminded me that New York isn't just a great city with characterless people. Instead it is a large place made up of small parts, of many families of different nationalities in a co-operation more complete than any across the seas in their old homeland.

"The City of the Four Winds" naturally makes one think of the winds from the corners of the earth converging. After meeting the Irish McGilvrays, the Captain, Horace Greeley, Jonathan Post and his mother, one realizes that the people from the four corners of the earth have found their mixing grounds in New York too.

The lovable McGilvrays typify those traits of integrity, ingenuity, and humor that have always been the fundamentals of American democracy.

In the jolly Captain we see a man who is still part of the sea, even though transplanted to land. The rugged sailors were a familiar sight when a three-months crossing of the Atlantic was speedy but today they are as extinct as their picturesque sailing boats.

Our forefathers thrilled at the thought of traveling 10 miles per hour in a jerky, explosive, made-over stagecoach. We thrill to scoot along in an iron horse changed into a skimming Pegasus that doesn't even foam at the mouth; but "The City of the Four Winds" has reminded us of what we owe to the fortitude of our grandfathers.

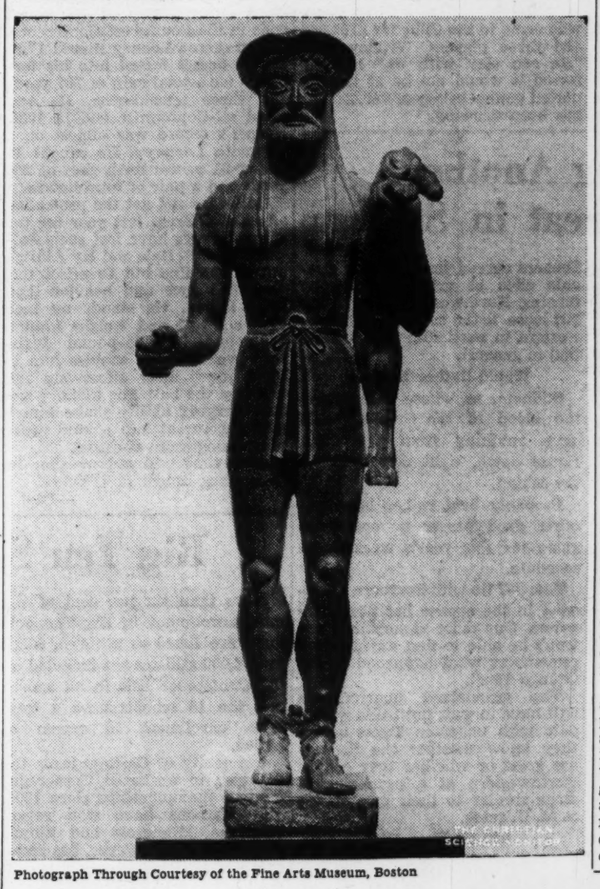
We make Special Mention of Michael Timpson, fifteen, of Stonehouse, Gloucester, England, for an excellent review of "Family Golf," by Eleanor Helme, reviewed on The Young Folks' Page a year ago; and of Dorothy Weihrauch, fifteen, of Toledo, Ohio, for an interesting essay on "A Sidewalk Toy-Maker in China."

The contest is going along finely and we are getting some very good papers that show thoughtful consideration as well as discrimination in choice of subjects. The letters that come to us, too, show that you girls and boys really enjoy reading and discussing what you have read. So we hope for a bumper crop of good manuscripts for the contest this fall and winter.

Primrose On The Sand

The wind has walked beside the sea
And left a poem for you and me.
A flower blown from garden-lands
Lies alone upon the sands,
Lies like some lost, some lonely star,
Pointing the way the wind has walked.
Beside the silent, summer sea.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN



Photograph Through Courtesy of the Fine Arts Museum, Boston

An Early Greek Shepherd

This statuette of an early Greek shepherd is a superb example of an archaic bronze dating from the end of the sixth century B. C. It stands a little more than ten inches high and is cast solid. The figure is said to have been found in Sparta and to resemble work that came from the hand of Sikyon.

It has the outdoor look that one would expect in a herder of sheep, and the, perhaps, over-emphasis of the muscles of the calf hint at much scrambling round the rocky slopes of the Pelopponese in search of sheep that had strayed. The figure shows a genial shepherd carrying one of the rescued ones under his arm. The little ram in his touching and utter confidence, lets his body hang relaxed in the shepherd's left arm while being carried back to the flock. The staff or crook is missing from the shepherd's right hand, but there is a hole there which shows that it was once present.

If the figurine is a true replica of the Spartan youth who stood model, then we get a good and complete idea of the hair-dressing indulged in by the boys of the period. The braids that we see are so silky they flow into the contours of the shoulders over which they are falling. The snail-like curls under the brim of the "petasos" or hat are so tight that not a hair is out of place. The beard and mustache on a face which is pleasant but not over-intelligent, are treated with such minutiae that we involuntarily think of those ornamenting Babylonian statuary.

But the chief beauty of this boy's hair is to be seen at the back where it ripples down in soft waves over his closely fitting chiton to below his shoulder-blades.

This figurine gives us a glimpse of the heyday of Etruscan culture, and suggests that, as the epoch coincided with the newly written poetry of Sapho, the statuette might have been in the same room when some of the odes of the poetess were read to an aristocratic audience of Spartans. As a work of art it seems to be the epitome of the restraint and dignity of the Spartans of that era.

Sparta and Athens still had a hundred years to go before they were plunged into the grievous war (431-404 B. C.) which resulted in the fall of Athens and the utter ruin of the conqueror, Sparta. It was perhaps at the time of this disaster that our little shepherd boy, already almost an antique, was buried in the ruins of the house of which he had been the ornament, and slumbered there for centuries before being brought to light by the spade of an archeologist.

Ethel Hugli-Camp

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Commerce and Finance

Shipping, Trade Bodies Protest U. S. Forsaking Neutral Rights

Business and Industry

SEC Head Urges More Protection For the Investor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in calling for stricter standards of accounting for the protection of the investor, declares that business may be reaching the time for placing new emphasis on the public aspect of an accountant's work and the conclusion that the accountant might soon be recognized as a quasi-public official.

Mr. Frank spoke at the annual meeting of the Controllers Institute of America being held here. He ponited to the case of McKesson & Robbins," Inc., as a turning point in accounting standards.

Offers Standards

Based on the experience of that case, he said, the following standards should hereafter be applicable:

Accountants should not undertake to make a report unless they have become sufficiently familiar with the business of the company to give them a background for their work.

Those in charge of the audit should have had adequate business experience and should study the industry so as to compare the company with the industry as a whole.

They should consider the reliability of the company's own internal accounting and auditing procedure.

Finally, the examination "ought not to exclude from its scope the management of the company."

"Without in any way indicating what the applicable law and morals may have been in the past," Mr. Frank said, "I suggest that the McKesson & Robbins case—or perhaps I should call it the Musica case—raises, for the future, certain questions with respect to corporations whose securities are listed or registered.

"While the controller serves not only the management but also the stockholders, should not the accountant serve the management and the stockholders and the bondholders and other creditors? And should not the accountant serve not merely the existing stockholders and bondholders, but all future investors?"

Accountants Detectives?

The present question, Mr. Frank said, was whether the accountant should be required to be "suspicious," should be "a sort of detective for present and future investors." He pointed out that it was the business of bank examiners to be suspicious, and he asked why the officers of a corporation should resent it if accountants examining the corporation kept their eyes open for suspicious circumstances on behalf of the investors.

Mr. Frank declared that "so far as the investor, in the corporations whose securities are listed or registered, is concerned, accountancy, in my opinion, should have but one ultimate objective—to disclose the reasonably prospective net earning power of the enterprise."

Oscar N. Lindahl, Controller of the Universal Atlas Cement Company, was elected President of the institute. Other officers elected included the following: Vice-Presidents, Thomas H. Hughes, O. Gordon Pritchard, Verl L. Elliott of Philadelphia, Frank L. King of Chicago and Wesley Cunningham of Los Angeles; Treasurer, O. W. Brewer, and Mananging Director, Arthur R. Tucker.

Auto Factory Sales Up 124 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association estimated that factory sales of motor vehicles by the principal manufacturers, excepting the Ford Motor Co., totaled 200,780 in September, a gain of 94 per cent from the 103,343 of August and 124 per cent from the 89,623 of September, 1938.

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Insurance Official

Mortimer E. Sprague

Elected Vice-President and Secretary of The Home Insurance Company, New York. Mr. Sprague, former All-American football tackle at West Point, has been with The Home Insurance Company since 1930 and has served as general manager of the company's service department since 1938.

General Motors Fights Monopoly Charges in Court

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—The Federal Court record here held testimony as to how the General Motors Corporation, charged with anti-trust violation, used an affiliate to wholesale automobiles to dealers on credit.

Being tried with the firm are the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, two other affiliated finance companies and 17 officials.

The Government charges they conspired toward monopoly by forcing dealers to use General Motors finance companies.

Judge Walter C. Lindley of Danville, Ill., gave a government attorney and another for the defense the task of deciding whether minutes of General Motors meetings from 1919 through 1938 contained pertinent evidence.

Corporation counsel protested when the Government sought to introduce the subpoenaed minutes.

The first three of an expected 500 witnesses testified Oct. 10.

Ira G. Crerry, Executive Vice-President of the Acceptance Corporation, told the jury General Motors sold cars on credit to dealers through his firm only.

On each dealer's order, he said, GMC turns the cars needed over to GMAC and GMAC sells them to the dealer on a 10 per cent down-payment plan, giving the money to General Motors.

Testimony was heard from two Government witnesses that the automobile corporation did not compel its dealers to finance sales through the General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

The testimony came out yesterday on cross-examination of Lewis I. Stewart of Pittsburgh, former Chevrolet official, and L. S. Gale of St. Louis, once a GMAC territorial manager.

Mr. Stewart testified GMAC solicitors had to "go in and beg for the business like any one else would." He said he did not know of any way a dealer could be forced to use its services and he never had heard of a dealer's contract being canceled because he refused to do so.

Power Production 14 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric Power output in the United States during the week ended Oct. 7 totaled 2,465,230,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of .2 of 1 per cent from 2,469,689,00 the preceding week but 14.4 per cent ahead of 2,154,449,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains from a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 20.8, Middle Atlantic 14.7, Central Industrial 17.3, West Central 8.1, Southern States 11.1, Rocky Mountain 24.1, Pacific Coast 6.5.

The Institute attributed the wide gap in New England figures to 1938 hurricane conditions.

Barber Elected President Of Life Office Management

NEW YORK (AP)—William P. Barber, Jr., Secretary of Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., was elected president of the Life Office Management Association at the organization's annual conference here.

He succeeds R. A. Taylor, assistant comptroller of Sun Life Insurance Co.

D. N. Warters, associate actuary of Bankers Life Co., Des Moines, Iowa, was elected vice-president, succeeding Mr. Barber.

New directors elected for two-year terms were Hill Montague, Jr., Secretary, Life Insurance Co. of Va., Richmond, Va.; T. F. Meagher, Assistant Secretary, New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston; H. L. Rhoades, Assistant to personnel officer, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York; and J. L. Batchler, controller, Kansas City Life Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Des Moines, Iowa, was selected as the place for the 1940 conference.

Trade Board Asks That Government Protect Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—In the face of a warning by United States Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia, and Representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota, that the fight by opponents of the Arms Embargo Repeal Bill now being debated in Washington had "only begun," the New York Board of Trade, one of the most important commercial bodies in the country, and leading steamship operators had today taken up the cudgels in defense of the traditional American policy of freedom of the seas, demanding that American vessels have government protection in all oceanic and trade lanes.

Provisions of the proposed Neutrality Act barring American ships from belligerent waters was seen by the trade body and responsible spokesmen for the shipping interests as a hammer blow on the head of the American merchant marine, built up at the cost of millions of dollars to taxpayers, and some American steamship operators now have under advisement, it was said, the question of whether they shall take the risk of sending their vessels into the war zones without the protection of the United States Government. The chief thing that is holding up an affirmative decision, it was added, was the attitude of seamen's labor organizations and their demands for increased pay, bonuses, and war risk insurance.

Sees Blow at Trade

The New York Board of Trade voted that the provisions of the proposed act forbidding American citizens and American vessels to enter combat areas would unnecessarily surrender American neutral rights and sacrifice the foreign trade of this and other nations. The action was taken after the board of directors had voted 12 to 11 against putting a resolution to this effect into the docket of the fall meeting, whereupon Percy C. Magnus, chairman of the board, brought the question to the floor at a membership meeting yesterday afternoon, where it was adopted by a vote of 17 to 14, many members refusing to vote.

The resolution voiced the hope that Congress, while it may forbid American vessels to carry goods enumerated in the present neutrality Act, will refrain from setting up trade barriers that would isolate the United States from a large share of world commerce. It upheld the principle laid down in the Merchant Marine Acts of 1938 and earlier which declare as the purpose the provision of "shipping service on all routes essential for maintaining the flow of such domestic and foreign water-borne commerce at all times."

The trade board then proceeded to adopt another resolution approving in principle the two measures now before Congress to authorize the Federal Maritime Commission to provide marine insurance and reinsurance against loss or damage by the risks of war The resolution favored the setting up of a revolving fund in the United States Treasury to be known as the maritime and war risk fund, emphasizing, at the same time, that this authorization should be for the duration of the war only.

A "more forcible protest" to President Roosevelt against the restrictions on American shipping proposed in the revised Neutrality Act now before Congress also was voted at the closing session of the convention of the Propeller Club of the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. Adoption of the resolution followed an address by Ira L. Ewers, Washington attorney for the American Merchant Marine Institute.

"So far as shipping is concerned," Mr. Ewers said, "it should be placed on the same basis as the 'cash-and-carry' principle — that is, it should be understood that operations by vessels should be conducted with the recognition that the enterprise would be without the protection of the United States as such. The operators of ships and exports undoubtedly would appreciate that privilege."

Urges Seamen's Support

Mr. Ewers declared that seamen's labor organizations should go along with the steamship operators on their proposal if they wish to continue to work, with liberal wages and bonuses.

The club adopted a resolution declaring that shippers should demand their traditional American rights of freedom of the seas. It held that the proposed restrictions on the American merchant marine "would destroy it as an instrument for the promotion of foreign trade, jeopardize its functioning as a vital arm of the national defense, result in the loss of employment to several hundred thousand individuals in the maritime and other industries and jeopardize several hundred millions of dollars of investment."

More than 3,500 persons jammed Carnegie Hall last night for a meeting held under the auspices of the Citizens' National Keep-America-Out-of-War Committee, at which Senators Nye and Holt, Representative Case and General Smedley D. Butler, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, were the chief speakers. The isolationists' argument was stressed by each of them and the 90-day credit clause in the bill now before the Senate was attacked as robbing the "cash-and-carry" provisions of the legislation of all meaning.

Foreign Trade Council Wants U. S. Maintain Neutral Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—A resolution by the National Foreign Trade Council opposing any change in the neutrality legislation that would curtail American trade and shipping was placed before President Roosevelt today following its adoption at the closing session of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Council at the Commodore Hotel here Wednesday.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by more than 1,000 delegates, declared against any surrender of American rights of peace trade. Copies of it were sent to members of Congress.

"The United States faces the necessity of maintaining its normal foreign commerce to the fullest degree possible and providing for the future enlarged volume of exports and imports of both agricultural and manufactured articles," the resolution reads. "The American merchant marine has been developed to serve both commerce and defense. It has been supported by Congress and successive administrations as an essential element in our national economy.

"If American vessels were tied up by the provisions of pending legislation, only exports absolutely necessary to belligerents would be shipped overseas and these only in foreign ships. This would also mean that vital imports would become difficult to obtain. To abandon unreservedly the rights of American ships to move except in a limited area would reduce employment in many fields of production and transport, paralyze shipping and ship building, cripple the export of our agricultural, manufactured and mining products, and, in addition, restrict the import of such essential materials as rubber, tin and manganese ore."

The council held that a wide sacrifice in business was not necessary to keeping out of war and that the Government should defend American interests from unfair blacklisting, unreasonable censorship, unwarranted seizure on land and sea and from all violations of international law.

Protection of Neutral Rights

"For generations the United States of America has been the leading proponent of the rights of neutrals during the wars of other countries," the resolution continues. "Over the years the rights of nations under such circumstances have become progressively subject to the processes of international law. As the United States of America is one of the most influential of nations, it does not seem wise or courageous to renounce the position it has steadfastly maintained."

The council also urged a comprehensive study of American trade possibilities with Latin America, especially as to means of establishing the credit whereby these nations may purchase American goods. At the same time, it warned that American producers should not seek to augment their Latin-American profit through the shipment of shoddy goods merely because other sources of supply are closed.

A third resolution asked Congress to extend the life of the Export-Import Bank beyond June, 1941, and to assist American trade through financing intermediate and long-term commitments. A fourth resolution urged that the United States give thought to the unfavorable financial repercussions which may occur when the war is ended.

Machinery being set up by the Washington Administration to aid in expansion of American foreign trade was described at a previous session of the Council by George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Messersmith held that the individual trader now finds himself helpless without the assistance of the Government, and said that since the amalgamation of the foreign services of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce into a single foreign service of the State Department, arrangements were now being made in every national capital to set up a staff which would report to Washington on commercial, industrial, financial, and agricultural trade possibilities.

Federal Aid Essential

Mr. Messersmith said that such aid from the Government became essential after the various nations began adding direct and indirect trade restrictions to the already existent tariff barriers. The Government has also instituted intense training for the young men who will be attached to the foreign service staffs, he added.

William T. Moran, Assistant Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, who spoke at the council's late session yesterday, reviewed the probable effects of the European war on United States Latin-American trade.

While declaring that nearly all Latin-American countries still have exchange shortages and restrictive regulations, Mr. Moran said that at the very outset of the war Latin-American merchants began placing large orders for goods in the United States which this country had not been able to sell them previously.

"For the present the allied nations—England and France—will make desperate efforts to keep up their export trade," he continued. "Italy and Japan will continue to be suppliers. Some German goods may reach Latin-America through Italy, as some reports indicate is already happening.

American Credit Important

"American credit policies will be very important. Our increased purchases of their raw materials, which will be proportionate to our increased industrial production, will be a factor of first line influence because our southern neighbors must export in order to import."

Mr. Moran found that restrictions against American imports into some Latin-American countries, particularly Argentina, were being relaxed.

R. E. Thorne, President of the International Bronze Powder Works, Ltd., and chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce's Foreign Trade Bureau, another speaker, held that the war might cause some "harassing trade and exchange regulations and tighter customs formalities" between Canada and the United States, but declared that business men on each side of the border would make increasing use of the existent machinery to iron out differences.

The joint committee of the American and Canadian Chambers of Commerce were meeting this week to draft plans and policies for commercial arbitration procedure, he said, adding that this was being done under the sponsorship of the American Arbitration Association and the National Chamber of Commerce of Canada.

Volume of Overseas Trade

The measures taken by other countries to encourage their export trade by granting relief from double taxation in their legislation or in bilateral treaties and the importance of similar Governmental action here which would place American enterprises in a better competitive position was the subject of an address by Mitchell B. Carroll, special counsel for the Council's Tax Committee.

Mr. Carroll stressed what he held were advantages to American commerce in the recently concluded treaties with Sweden and the importance of negotiating with other countries.

James S. Carson, Vice-President of the American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., urged foreign traders to impress upon the nation, and especially upon its youth, that a substantial overseas trade was essential to America's domestic well-being. Good work along this line is being done by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is sending out thousands of booklets explaining America's foreign trade stake, he added.

P. A. Staples, President of the Hershey Corporation, Central Hershey, Cuba, another speaker, appealed for a wide American use of Cuban sugar, holding that it would lower the price of sugar in this country and would enable the Cubans to heavily increase their purchases of American farm machinery.

Corporate Structure Of Associated Gas Simplified Further

NEW YORK (AP)—The Associated Gas & Electric Corp. has presented a corporate simplification program for its subsidiary, the General Gas & Electric Corp.

It was drawn up for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Utility Holding Company Act.

The plan proposes elimination of all debt of General Gas and substitution of two classes of stock for the seven now outstanding. The shares would consist of $5 preferred and common.

Associated Gas & Electric would surrender to General Gas its holdings in the company in exchange for 885,048 shares of new common and in return for the General Gas investment in Southern Electric Utilities Co.

Execution of the plan, the announcement said, would open the way for General Gas to fund its bank loans and other short-term obligations and eliminate intermediate companies so that it would become the direct owner of operating properties in the system.

The system has two immediate subsidiaries, Southeastern Electric & Gas Co. and Southern Electric Utilities.

Through Southeastern Gas, the top company controls properties in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The entire assets of Southern Electric Utilities consist of stocks of Associated Gas & Electric Co., it was explained.

Substantially all the debt and more than 70 per cent of the capital stock of General Gas is owned by Associated Gas & Electric.

Brazil Offers Duplicate Cargo War-Risk Insurance

NEW YORK (AP)—Brazil was announced to be inaugurating the newest thing in war-risk insurance, to wit:

If you buy a cargo of Brazil's coffee and somebody torpedoes your ship, Brazil gives you a duplicate cargo of coffee.

The offer, according to W. F. Williamson, Secretary-Manager of Associated Coffee Industries of America, is made by Brazil's national coffee department at one-half the quoted rate for regular underwriters and guaranteed never to run above 1 per cent the value of the cargo.

Would Acquire Ky. Utility

CHICAGO (AP)—Kentucky Utilities Company, subsidiary of Middle West Corporation, has filed application with Securities and Exchange Commission for approval of acquisition of all assets, property and business of the Lexington Utilities Company, it was announced.

I. B. A. Members Denounce Plan For Segregation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEL MONTE, Calif.—Members of the Investment Bankers Association of America at the forum on Stock Exchange Relations at the annual convention here sharply denounced the plan for segregating the brokerage and underwriting functions of Stock Exchange firms, which was originally advanced by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the chairmanship of William O. Douglas and approved recently by the New York Stock Exchange's Public Examining Board on Customer Relations, headed by Roswell Magill.

The bankers characterized the plan as unnecessary for the protection of the public and detrimental to the investment banking business, charging that the Richard Whitney failure, involving illegal hypothecation of customers' securities, is being used as an excuse to impose further severe restrictions on the securities business.

Among the principal speakers who hit at the segregation plans were John K. Starkweather of Starkweather & Co., of New York, Alexander C. Yarnall of Yarnall & Co., of Philadelphia, and John A. Prescott of Prescott & Snider of Kansas City, Mo.

Would Hit Non-Members

"Unless members of the I. B. A. prevent segregation, it will be only a question of time until non-member firms will be subjected to the same pushing around as member firms of the Stock Exchange are now increasingly receiving," Mr. Starkweather said.

"For one thing, if a member firm must incorporate a separate company to do its underwriting business, many firms will have to forego one of these activities for lack of capital. Another is that the present system of safekeeping of customers' cash and securities is merely for the convenience of the customers and is actually a source of inconvenience and expense to the firm.

"My own firm has in mind a schedule of charges for such services that tends to make our customers provide their own safekeeping facilities, something we and other investment firms have long desired.

"There is no need for segregation and no effort has been made to show that there is such a need. Brokerage failures that have involved losses to the investing public have been infinitesimally small.

"Further, the interests of brokers and firms that do no underwriting and public distribution of securities are not identical. And in discussing the question of segregation it must be remembered that the voting strength on the New York Stock Exchange lies chiefly with members who do not do business directly with the public and do no underwriting."

The I. B. A. committee on Stock Exchange Relations, headed by F. Dewey Everett of Hornblower & Weeks, pointed out that while the plan of the Stock Exchange for the formation of "corporate affiliates" for the carrying on of underwriting commitments, security and commodity positions was originally intended as "permissive," there is little doubt the plan will eventually lead to compulsory segregation.

Four of the 14 points made by the recent report of the Magill committee were cited by the I. B. A. committee as vitally important to investment bankers, as follows:

Segregation of customers' balances.

Service charges, including small non-member fees and sharing of commissions.

Direction of Stock Exchange member firms to send customers financial statements, which eventually may lead to a system of such statements by non-member investment firms.

Separation of underwriting from the brokerage business.

Member Groups Tabulated

The committee reported that out of nearly 800 members of the association, 120 are member firms of the New York Stock Exchange, 117 are members of other exchanges, other than the New York Exchange, and 304 are not members of any exchange, but deal in corporate securities over the counter. Furthermore, 330 members of the I. B. A. participate in retailing stocks and bonds and 242 members are active in brokerage transactions.

Resolutions recommended by the association's committee on Federal taxation calling for drastic revision of the capital-gains tax and reduction of excessive surtaxes were adopted. The committee is headed by C. Prevost Boyce of Stein Brothers & Boyce of Baltimore.

The committee on municipal securities headed by John S. Clark of Fahey, Clark & Co., of Cleveland, opposed efforts to make municipal securities taxable by statute rather than by constitutional amendment.

Bermuda to Drop Interest On Dollar Bank Deposits

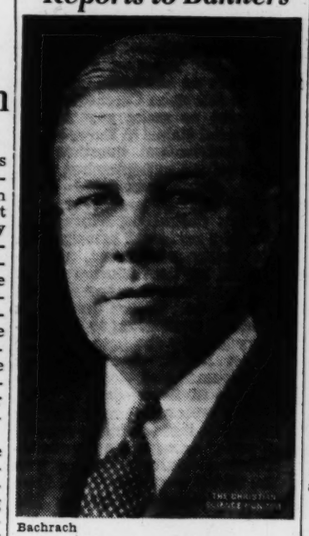
HAMILTON, Bermuda (CP) — Banks here announced Sept. 30 no interest would be paid on dollar deposits from Nov. 1. Previously, 1 per cent interest was paid.

The interest on sterling deposits will be reduced from 2 to 1½ per cent.

Lead Stocks Off in September

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of lead held by United States smelters and refiners declined 2,446 tons last month to 208,852 at the end of September, the Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Reports to Bankers



Bachrach

F. Dewey Everett

Chairman of the Stock Exchange Relations Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Mr. Everett is associated with Hornblower & Weeks, New York.

U. S. Decline Seen If 'Soft Boys' Stay In the Ascendancy

DETROIT (AP)—Major John L. Griffith, Athletic Commission for the Western Conference, asserted in a speech here that "if the soft boys remain in the ascendancy" in the United States, "world supremacy will not long remain with this country."

Major Griffith, addressing the national convention of the Small Business Men's Association, urged the organization to use its influence in keeping America out of war, but said there was another problem "fully as terrifying." This he called "our constant drift toward State socialism."

"The radicals," Major Griffith declared, "believe that there is an easy way of life. They prefer collectivism to individualism, supervision to independence, and regimentation to competition.

"If there are more Americans today who are willing to fight for life's rewards than there are those who want to be conducted through life, with all the risks taken by someone else, then we will not go the whole way into State socialism."

Mr. Griffith said that every country which has tried "to reach Utopia without any effort on the part of the people, and to make life safe, easy and foolproof by handicapping thrift and industry," has failed to achieve its purpose.

Officer Sees No Heavy War Supply Buying by Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y.—There will be no heavy buying of wartime supplies in the United States by Great Britain and France, as envisaged in some banking and industrial quarters, in the opinion of Dr. Claude L. Benner, Vice-President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Benner places the value of immediately negotiable American securities now held in this country by the allied powers at about $9,000,000,000, whereas in highest financial quarters these holdings by the allied powers and their nationals was estimated as high as $15,500,000,000.

Dr. Benner Speaks

Dr. Benner, speaking before the Morris Plan Bankers Association here, voiced the opinion that it would be more advantageous for England and France to maintain the value of the pound sterling and the franc by keeping a big part of their resources in the United States intact than it would be for them to spend these resources on war supplies, which, he held, could be met through their own domestic channels.

"Every depreciation of their respective currencies is an increase in their cost of buying materials," he stressed. "The machinery for pegging the value of the pound and franc that existed in the last war no longer applies."

According to Dr. Benner, the chief requirements of the Allies, insofar as American supplies are concerned, will be in airplanes and their parts.

Inferentially, Dr. Benner saw future need for scrapping or amending the Johnson Act, declaring that any long-range view of prosperity based on post-war reconstruction, when the war-destroyed nations will have to rebuild, must necessarily be accomplished step by step by willingness of the United States to lend the money that would make such buying possible.

Morris Plan Copied

Morris Plan bankers from all over the United States are here for the convention. They were welcomed by William R. White, New York State Superintendent of Banks.

Arthur J. Morris, founder of the Morris Plan system and President of the Morris Plan Bank of New York, another speaker, told of the experience Morris Plan bankers had in the first World War and declared he saw no reason why they should not continue to function at their maximum capacity in extending credits and building up deposits.

Harry Small, President of the Association and head of the Morris Plan Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, presided.

"Let's order milk from this one, Mother!"

Don't be disappointed, Susan, but once your mother has selected a good dairy to supply milk to the family, you don't have to choose the cow! Every cow at this modern dairy farm which you are visiting can hold her job only as long as she gives rich, pure milk. And she can't build up a reputation and then relax, for constant tests of milk reveal its quality. It *has* to be good! Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor offer the products of up-to-the-minute dairies which will gladly serve you.

Dairy Products for Every Meal

Chamberlain's 'No' to Hitler Peace

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's House of Commons speech today, his sixth weekly war report, follows:

Last week in speaking of the announcement about the Russo-German Pact, I observed that it contained a suggestion that some peace proposals were likely to be put forward and I said that if such proved to be the case we should examine them in consultation with the Governments of the Dominions and of the French Republic in the light of certain relevant considerations.

Since then the German Chancellor has made his speech and the consultations I referred to have taken place.

I must now state the position of His Majesty's Government.

Background of Study

Before, however, I inform the House of the results of our examination of the speech, I must ask the honorable members to recall for a few moments the background against which his proposals appear.

At the end of August His Majesty's Government were actively engaged in correspondence with the German Government on the subject of Poland.

It was evident that the situation was dangerous, but we believed that it should be possible to arrive at a peaceful solution if passions were not deliberately stimulated, and we felt quite certain that the German Government could, if they desired, influence their friends in Danzig in such a way as to bring about a relaxation of tension and so create conditions favorable to calm and sober negotiations.

It will be remembered that in the course of this correspondence the German Chancellor expressed his wish for improved relations between our two countries as soon as the Polish question was settled, to which His Majesty's Government replied that they fully shared the wish but that everything turned on the nature and method of settlement with Poland.

We pointed out that a forcible solution would inevitably involve the fulfillment of our obligations to Poland and we begged the German Chancellor to enter into direct discussion with the Polish Government in which the latter Government had already expressed its willingness to take part.

As everybody knows, these efforts on the part of His Majesty's Government to avoid the use of force were in vain.

Peace Appeals

In August last, the President of the United States made an appeal to Herr Hitler to settle his differences with Poland by pacific means in order to prevent war breaking out in Europe.

At about the same time the King of the Belgians, the Queen of the Netherlands, his Holiness the Pope, and Signor Mussolini all tendered their good offices, but equally in vain.

It is evident now that Herr Hitler was determined to make war on Poland and whatever sincerity there may have been in his wish to come to an understanding with Great Britain it was not strong enough to induce him to postpone an attack upon his neighbor.

On Sept. 1 Herr Hitler violated the Polish Frontier and invaded Poland, beating down by force of arms and machinery the resistance of the Polish Nation and Army.

As attested by neutral observers, Polish towns and villages were bombed and shelled into ruins, and civilians were slaughtered wholesale in contravention, at any rate in the later stages, of all undertakings of which Herr Hitler now speaks with pride as though he had fulfilled them.

Basis of Demands

It is after this wanton act of aggression, which has cost so many Polish and German lives sacrificed to satisfy his own insistence on the use of force, that the German Chancellor now puts forward his proposals.

If there existed any expectation that in these proposals would be included some attempt to make amend for this grievous crime against humanity, following so soon upon the violation of the rights of the Czechoslovak nation, it has been doomed to disappointment.

The Polish State and its leaders are covered with abuse.

Future of Poland

What the fate of that part of Poland which Herr Hitler described as the German sphere of interest is to be does not clearly emerge from his speech, but it is evident that he regards it as a matter for the consideration of Germany alone, to be settled solely in accordance with German interests.

The final shaping of this territory and the question of the restoration of a Polish State are, in Herr Hitler's view, problems which cannot be settled by war in the West but exclusively by Russia on the one side and Germany on the other.

We must take it, then, that the proposals which the German Chancellor puts forward for the establishment of what he calls "the certainty of European security" are to be based on recognition of his conquests and his right to do what he pleases with the conquered.

Impossible to Accept

It would be impossible for Great Britain to accept any such basis without forfeiting her honor and abandoning her claim that international disputes should be settled by discussion and not by force.

The passages in the speech designed to give fresh assurances to Herr Hitler's neighbors I pass over since they will know what value should be attached to them by reference to the similar assurances he has given in the past.

It would be easy to quote sentences from his speeches in 1935, 1936, and 1938 stating in the most definite terms his determination not to annex Austria or conclude an anschluss with her, not to fall upon Czechoslovakia, and not to make any further territorial claims in Europe after the Sudetenland question had been settled in September, 1938.

Contradicts Creed

Nor can we pass over Herr Hitler's radical departure from the long professed principles of his policy and creed, as instanced by the inclusion in the German Reich of many millions of Poles and Czechs despite his repeated professions to the contrary and by the pact with the Soviet Union, concluded after his repeated and violent denunciations of Bolshevism.

This repeated risregard of his word and these sudden reversals of policy bring me to the fundamental difficulty in dealing with the wider proposals in the German Chancellor's speech. The plain truth is that, after our past experience, it is no longer possible to rely upon the unsupported word of the present German Government.

Peace Aims

It is no part of our policy to exclude from her rightful place in Europe a Germany which will live in amity and confidence with other nations. On the contrary, we believe that no effective remedy can be found for the world's ills that does not take account of the just claims and needs of all countries, and whenever the time may come to draw the lines of a new peace settlement, His Majesty's Government would feel that the future would hold little hope unless such a settlement could be reached through the method of negotiation and agreement.

It was not, therefore, with any vindictive purpose that we embarked on war, but simply in defense of freedom. It is not alone the freedom of the small nations that is at stake; there is also in jeopardy the peaceful existence of Great Britain, the Dominions, India, the rest of the British Empire, France, and indeed of all freedom-loving countries. Whatever may be the issue of the present struggle, and in whatever way it may be brought to a conclusion, the world will not be the same world that we have known before.

All Nations Have Part

Looking to the future, we can see that deep changes will inevitably leave their mark on every field of men's thought and action, and if humanity is to guide aright the new forces that will be in operation, all nations will have their part to play.

His Majesty's Government know all too well that in modern war between great powers, victor and vanquished must alike suffer cruel loss. But surrender to wrongdoing would spell the extinction of all hope and the annihilation of all those values of life which have through centuries been at once the mark and the inspiration of human progress.

Seek No Advantage

We seek no material advantage for ourselves; we desire nothing from the German people which should offend their self-respect. We are not aiming only at victory but rather looking beyond it to the laying of a foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of every succeeding generation.

I am certain that all the peoples of Europe, including the people of Germany, long for peace—a peace which will enable them to live their lives without fear and to devote their energies and their gifts to the development of their culture, the pursuit of their ideals, and the improvement of their material prosperity. The peace which we are determined to secure, however, must be a real and settled peace, not an uneasy truce interrupted by constant alarms and repeated threats.

Broke Tranquility

What stands in the way of such a peace? It is the German Government, and the German Government alone, for it is they who by repeated acts of aggression have robbed all Europe of tranquility and implanted in the hearts of all their neighbors an ever-present sense of insecurity and fear.

I am glad to think that there is complete agreement between the views of His Majecty's Government and those of the French Government. The honorable members will have read the speech which was broabcast by M. Daladier last Tuesday.

"We have, he said, taken up arms against aggression; we shall not lay them down until we have sure guarantees of security—a security which cannot be called in question every six months."

Advantage has also been taken of the presence of the Polish Foreign Minister—whom we have been glad to welcome to this country—to consult with the Polish Government, and I am happy to say that we have found entire identity of view to exist between us.

Summary

I would sum up the attitude of His Majesty's Government as follows:

Herr Hitler rejected all suggestions for peace until he had overwhelmed Poland, as he had previously overthrown Czechoslovakia. Peace conditions cannot be acceptable which begin by condoning aggression.

The proposals in the German Chancellor's speech are vague and uncertain, and contain no suggestion for righting the wrongs done to Czechoslovakia and to Poland.

Acts Must Speak

Even if Herr Hitler's proposals were more closely defined and contained suggestions to right these wrongs, it would still be necessary to ask by what practical means the German Government intend to convince the world that aggression will cease and that pledges will be kept. Past experience has shown that no reliance can be placed upon the promises of the present German Government. Accordingly, acts—not words alone—must be forthcoming before we, the British peoples, and France, our gallant and trusted ally, would be justified in ceasing to wage war to the utmost of our strength.

Only when world confidence is restored will it be possible to find—as we would wish to do with the aid of all who show good will—solutions of those questions which disturb the world, which stand in the way of disarmament, retard the restoration of trade, and prevent the improvement of the well-being of the peoples.

Germany Must Choose

There is thus a primary condition to be satisfied. Only the German Government can fulfill it. If they will not, there can as yet be no new or better world order of the kind for which all nations yearn.

The issue is, therefore, plain. Either the German Government must give convincing proof of the sincerity of their desire for peace by definite acts and by the provision of effective guarantees of their intention to fulfill their undertakings, or we must persevere in our duty to the end. It is for Germany to make her choice.

Unlimited Role In War Opposed For Canadians

MONTREAL (CP)—Paul Gouin, young leader of the Action Liberale Nationale, said Oct. 12 his party would "block the road to unlimited participation in the war" if successful in the Provincial elections Oct. 25.

"I would like to state the attitude we shall take on conscription, if we are elected," Mr. Gouin said in a campaign speech. "We do not intend to resign as Mr. Lapointe (Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe) said he would do if the Liberals are defeated.

"But, once elected, if Ottawa wants to engage Canada in an unlimited participation, we shall block the road. And, I'll go even further—and I am not a separatist. But if conscription is imposed upon us, by whatever Government in power at Ottawa, our vital interests will compel us to put an end to the 'Confederation Pact.'"

British Measure Hits Profiteering In Home Needs

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—A measure designed to stamp out war profiteering in food and everyday commodities by price regulation was introduced today in the House of Commons by the Government.

The Board of Trade would be empowered to set maximum prices computed generally on prices paid Aug. 1, plus normal increases due to the war.

A central price regulation committee would enforce the legislation which proposed fines up to £100 and jail terms of three months for violators.

Persistent violators, however, could be sent to jail for two years, fined £500 or prevented from carrying on business.

The legislation would not apply to exports.

Newsprint Price Kept to $50 Rate By International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In spite of the war, the price of newsprint to its domestic customers will remain at $50 for the first quarter of 1940, according to an announcement made by R. J. Cullen, President of the International Paper Company, leading unit in the industry. He stated that his company is taking advantage of inventories on hand and "it is hoped that the firm price for the coming six months will be reassuring to publishers and will demonstrate the company's desire to maintain an orderly market."

Regarding the policy to be adopted by the remainder of the industry it is assumed that it is to be similar to that of International. While unwilling to commit his company to any price policy until after the board considers the matter, one newsprint executive here expressed himself in favor of setting the present price of $50 a ton for the first half of 1940 instead of just the first quarter.

Italy's War View Going to London?

ROME (AP)—Giuseppe Bastianini, new Italian Ambassador to London, left by train Oct. 12 to assume his post. Italian cabinet ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps here bade him farewell.

[A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Rome said Signor Bastianini was understood to be bearing a communication of Italy's views on proposals for ending the war and calling an international conference.

The report said the new Ambassador saw Premier Benito Mussolini before leaving Rome.]

United States Sends Plea To Moscow for Finns

(Continued from Page 1)

matter. Both their neutral policy toward the war and their way of life are strong bonds between them and the United States, and an armed threat against important neutrals anywhere is considered to be damaging to neutrals everywhere. With Finland preparing to resist, and with Russia thought to be anxious to keep its maneuvers to pressure diplomacy rather than extensive war, it is believed that a counsel of restraint might yet weigh significantly in the balance at Moscow, where negotiations with Finland are now under way.

Start of Intervention

There is no visible reason for concluding that a plea of this character to Russia from the State Department foreshadows any immediate intervention with respect to the war and the belligerents themselves. Today's appeal is technically regarded as an appeal to a nation which is at peace, asking it to refrain from resort to war, and is thus similar to the various peace efforts made by President Roosevelt prior to the German invasion of Poland. It will be recalled that those efforts were not generally regarded in the United States as "intervention," and brought the approval of many who are non-interventionists. The same approval is confidently anticipated for the action of today.

There is no plan here for using any direct force to support the appeal, for this, of course, would be out of the question. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union makes substantial purchases in the United States of machinery and goods which cannot be produced in volume at home. And any nation knows how easy it is for manufacturers in heavy industry, dependent on the United States Army and Navy for huge contracts, to say politely to an unfriendly nation: We are sorry, but we are so rushed now that we simply cannot fulfill your orders. This is a type of unofficial resistance whose possibility Russia is not likely to ignore in its reputedly realistic diplomatic calculations.

Finally, the State Department thought long and carefully before taking this latest step. When and if the language of the communication is made public, it is expected to be restrained, though quite plain. The northern neutrals are understood to have urged the idea of a joint declaration by all major neutrals, but in view of the tradition of lone action by this government, the idea was abandoned so far as the United States was concerned. The go-ahead order ultimately was issued for the single-handed appeal because the State Department believes itself bound to do what it can in defense of all important neutral rights and positions in its own interest, as well as in the interest of international morality.

Chamberlain Says No and No

(Continued from Page 1)

sincerity of their desire for peace by definite acts and by the provision of effective guarantees of their intention to fulfill their undertakings or we must persevere in our duty to the end.

"It is for Germany to make her choice."

Attlee Doubts Hitler

Mr. Attlee in support of Mr. Chamberlain praised his statement and denounced Herr Hitler's proposals as "made by a man whose word was utterly worthless."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Leader, expressed the hope the Government would soon go further in defining war aims.

He said his own conditions for peace included the withdrawal of German troops from Czechoslovakia and Poland and letting Austria decide its destiny by plebiscite.

Among those in the gallery listening to the Prime Minister's speech were August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, and Ivan Maisky, Soviet Russian Ambassador to Great Britain.

Meanwhile, Mr. David Lloyd George, Britain's World War Prime Minister, continued to urge the "door to peace" be left open and announced his major speech before the "Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction" would be given tomorrow.

In the Upper House, Lord Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, made a Government statement similar to that of Mr. Chamberlain.

Epic of Bremen

(Continued from Page 1)

mansk safely. Murmansk is above the Arctic Circle.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reported on Oct. 5 that the crew—more than 900 men—returned to Bremerhaven, the Bremen's home port, on Sept. 29 and that Captain Ahrens had been promoted to commodore by Reichsführer Hitler.]

"Nobody knew what route would be taken," Post said.

"We were making fun of the fact that everybody in the world was asking, 'Where is the Bremen?' But the prospect of running the English blockade was not very cheering.

"The first morning out everybody who had nothing more urgent to do, including butchers, stewards and cooks, plus a few sailors, all got pots of gray paint. Lifeboats were swung out and the men applied the paint to the sides of the ship, wielding paint brushes with long handles.

"In no time the Bremen was not the Bremen any more. You may have heard 'pump or drown,' but we had to 'paint or drown.' In the mist at 200 meters (656 feet) distance you could not have seen the Bremen. . . .

"The cabins of the crew in the fore of the ship were left vacant so that in case of a collision the crew would be safer. Barrels of gasoline were on deck, so that if English men-o'-war neared the Bremen could be set on fire. . . .

Reaches Russian Port

"On the morning of Sept. 6, three days after the outbreak of war, we sighted the coast of Murmansk. As we came near the shore we saw a man-o'-war, which afterward appeared to be a Russian cruiser. I suppose the Bremen had never entered port under such conditions.

"At the foremast there was only the flag of the company and the Russian hammer and sickle, and behind that the swastika flag. Outside Murmansk we got a Russian pilot officer. He saluted in the ordinary way with hand at cap and not with a raised fist. Then we were anchored in the Bay of Murmansk.

"We were not allowed to go ashore, but that didn't matter. Everybody had to deliver his papers to the Captain, also his part of $2,000 which was divided among the crew during the journey back. Seventy cooks on board had very little to do as there were no passengers to look after.

"One day the German Ambassador came on board to discuss the situation with the Captain. We heard that together with other crews we would go to Leningrad by train and from there in German ships to Kiel and then to Bremerhaven.

"We were not allowed to write letters and only hoped that the North German Lloyd would inform our relatives. The only news we heard from the German radio, for we were not allowed to listen to other stations."

Mr. Post said the crew of the Bremen left Murmansk on Sept. 18 and reached Leningrad three days later—about twice the normal time. He explained that the delay was due to Soviet troop movements.

He said Kiel was reached Sept. 26 and an overnight stop made before proceeding through the Canal to Bremerhaven.

I. L. O. Looks Ahead to Peace

GENEVA, Oct. 12 (AP)—The International Labor Office governing body, concentrating on plans for economic and social reorganization after the war, discussed plans today to obtain guarantees that jobs left by Europe's soldiers will be returned to them after hostilities.

A number of speakers who advocated such action at the final session were supported by former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, director of the office.

"In the past there has been a deliberate effort to divide the men in overalls and the men in khaki," Mr. Winant said, "yet the soldiers who are recruited from the countryside and factories are true representatives of the working people in the Nations now at war.

"The idea that this office has a special task to see that families of soldiers get adequate allowances and that their jobs be kept for them despite the hiring of less skilled young men and women is obvious."

Delegates to the conference, including Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the governing body, and the United States Government delegate, John Gambs, emphasized that the labor office alone is equipped to plan the economic and social steps necessary for the reconstruction period.

Armistice Services Cancelled in London

LONDON (AP)—Public services commemorating Armistice Day at the Cenotaph in London and in other large centers No. 11 were cancelled because of air raid danger to assembling crowds. Nov. 12 was chosen as a day of remembrance with the approval of King George.

Netherlands Orders First Food Rations

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Netherlands will begin its first food rationing Oct. 16 when an order becomes effective limiting sugar to 250 grams (about half a pound) to each person weekly.

Graves Appointed Head Of Treasury Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold Graves, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been placed in charge of the Treasury's Procurement Division, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Bureau of the Mint.

The three agencies formerly were supervised by William H. McReynolds, recently loaned to the White House to be an Administrative Assistant to the President.

Walker Loses Balance —And Then Regains It

The act of walking really consists of momentarily losing your balance and then quickly regaining it.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EAST PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y.—Boarding house, corner 3 acres, 250 feet water front; large house, 2 bungalows, large barn and outbuildings; all improvements, running water in all bedrooms; has big possibilities; great sacrifice. GEORGE LOTT.

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BEAUTIFUL, unique, full-sized petal design, crocheted bedspread. Waltham 4277-W between 4 and 9 p. m. G. VALENTE, 55 Nathan Road, Waltham, Mass.

WILL dispose of one-half Saturday evening Boston Symphony series, 2 tickets. Box J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Town Dump Too Close, Mansion Being Razed

HAVERFORD, Pa. (AP)—Percival Roberts, Jr., who lost a long fight against operating a township garbage incinerator near his 75-room mansion, has ordered the $340,000 house torn down.

Lower Merion Township burned garbage on a dump a mile away. Mr. Roberts and his neighbors lost a long fight to stop it. Last May the township built a $100,000 incinerator on the dump, and Mr. Roberts moved to a Philadelphia hotel.

Local Classified

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful permanent home, elderly people; near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

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FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished rooms comparable to first-class hotel for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, trees; parking; reasonable. Waldron, Ind. 3-1055.

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FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave. Fl. 9-8461-J—Large double rooms, private home; residential section; 1½ blocks church, 5 min. Fair; transients, permanent; reasonable. Mrs. Lephardt.

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Silent-Gas
Refrigerators
THE GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

ISABEL HUTHWAITE
Smart Fall Millinery
46 GREENWICH AVE.
TEL. 2187

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Model Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH *(Continued)*

Perfection Oil Heaters
$6.25 to $12.95
Electric Bowl Heaters
$2.50 to $8.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
335 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 608

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Sterling Silver
Watches and Jewelry
Repaired
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Avenue 74-W

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Sales and Service Fuel Oils
The LALLY-HOLMSTROM Co.
18 Haynes Street
Nights 2-1789 Days 7-7216

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

SQUASH PIES
3 Sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

Home Furnishings
• Curtains • Drapes
• Rugs • Linoleum
• Lamps • Blinds
UPHAM'S

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 SO. COLONY STREET Phone 550

SQUARE DEAL TAILOR
Quality work at moderate prices
Cor. W. Main and Hanover Sts.

New England Sales Make New England Prosperity
Sears' New England Sales Days
Oct. 19-28
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Come—See
Cherniack's
October Sale of Exclusive Furs
3 Colony Street Phone 2094

October Sale of Draperies and Curtains at UMANSKI'S N. Y. DRESS STORE

FRED L. YALE & SON
Groceries—Vegetables—Fruit
New and Delicious
Shipmate Clam Chowder
Also Many Monitor Products
300 E. Main St. Uptown

Try a Frozen Fudge Sundae at Our New Fountain
LYNCH DRUG CO.
UPTOWN

MIDDLETOWN

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
We are proud of our
SILVERTONE RADIOS
Let us demonstrate them to you.
343 MAIN STREET Tel. 350

Plate Luncheon for 20c
at
WOODWARD DRUG CO.
248 Main Street
Camera Supplies Cosmetics Perfumes

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining

EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2800

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN

ALEX DRESS SHOP
We Have Just Added to Our Regular Stock Sizes 12-20
A SELECTED GROUP
In sizes 38-48—18½-26½
Specially Priced at $6.50
21 Walnut Street Tel. 2776

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Soltow & Sparrow
— Gifts —
Georg Jensen Silver
Orrefors Glass
43 WHITNEY AVENUE

THEISS FROCKS
Up-to-the-Minute Models
$7.95 and $15.00
78 CENTER STREET

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Jainchill MILLINERY
940 Chapel Street

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Story's Dairy INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Tydol Gas
Lubrication
Miller Tires
Batteries
WHALLEY TIRE CO.
228 Whalley Ave.

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coat Week
at
Frankel's
Trimmed Dressy and Sport Coats
Special $39.50
Others to $125
Untrimmed Coats
$14.95 to $29.50
H. FRANKEL & SONS
362 Atlantic St., Stamford
115 Washington St., So. Norwalk

Printzess
Untrimmed
Dress Coats
for Autumn and Winter Wear
$19.95
Sizes for the Short Figure
33½ to 49½
MANTELL & MARTIN
Stamford, Conn. White Plains, N. Y.

Let expert tailoring give you a smart rich-looking appearance
Hickey-Freeman Customized Suits
$55.00
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2115

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Under Management of M. E. ZELTNER
Tel. 3-3245 205 Main St.

The Vick Realty Company
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Electrol Automatic Oil Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment
PEOPLES OIL COMPANY
863 Main Street Phone 4-3193
QUALITY FUEL OIL
STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES

Heron INC.
79 ATLANTIC ST.
STAMFORD, CONN.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

71st ANNIVERSARY SALE
brings you "The Greater Miller's"
1868—1939

YOUTHFUL FASHIONS
for
WOMEN
M. Moltasch & Son

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING
Heating, Plumbing, Sheet Metal Work, Roofing, Oil Burners, Fuel Oil

BARLOW BROS. CO.
61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

KNOX HATS
for Fall—$7.50 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

Dress up your windows with
Quaker Lace Curtains
Exceptionally good-looking designs in cream and ecru
Full widths and lengths
98c to $2.98 pair
The Miller & Peck Co.

See our smart collection of sport, fur-trimmed and fur coats
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 EAST MAIN ST., WATERBURY

SPECIAL SALE
on
Suit, Topcoat and Overcoat
$15.50 and up
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Women's Sweaters
All Wool, in Cardigan, Boxy, and Slip-Over Styles
New Fall Colors
Prices $1.98 and $2.98

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraff's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 964—Reg. No. 296

The new Fall Woollens are worthy of your early inspection
"Clothes individually tailored have for centuries been the mark of the gentleman."
BENTZ and GALTON
TAILORS
111 West Saratoga St. Chas. P. Galton

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Shoes Dyed Any Color!
Get Another Season's Wear From Your Colored Shoes
PHONE 5-3067
No Job Too Small to Call For
Empire Shoe Rebuilders
538 BROADWAY
"We do not cobble, we rebuild"

WHITNEY'S
Buy Your Furs With Confidence at Whitney's
Stetson Hats, $5, $7.50, $10.50
Arrow Shirts, $2.00 to $2.50
Famous Gloves, $1.50 to $5.00
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 State Street

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK
The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY

"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMPTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All you need to know about Paint is
Sherwin-Williams
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
162 Washington Street
Johnson City and Endicott

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-2349
Fuel Oil—Building Supplies
Coal
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
Same coal—same mine all the time.

Clothes for the Occasion
Be properly dressed for whatever you are doing—business, sports, or formal functions. We can help you to achieve a distinguished appearance.
Men's and Women's Clothes, 2nd Floor
at McLEAN'S

BARNES FLOWER SHOP
90 Chenango St.
Announce return of Mr. C. Stuart Mace, who will welcome his old friends at the modernized store.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMPTON (Continued)

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO,
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
WATCHES-SILVER
60 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE

BAXTER & PLATE
180 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4888

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-80c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Unterecker's INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
LI. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

PARKHILL & HART LAUNDRY INC.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
1509 Main St. GA. 4400
ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS

Rainbow Paint & Wallpaper Store
Paints, Varnishes, Wall Paper and Accessories
1196 Abbott Road WO. 1568
OPEN SATURDAY EVENING

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Exclusive Clock and Watch Shop
Authorized Agency
Longines and Bulova Watches
Repairing of All Kinds
WE CALL AND DELIVER
1538 MAIN STREET GA. 3860

PICTURE FRAMES
Correct Framing
for All Pictures
Carl Bredemeier Gallery
140 DELAWARE AVENUE

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North Park at Hertel Riverside 6667

In the Heart of the West Side
Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lin. 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

Telephone LIBERTY 9273
THE HANANCRAFT SHOP
Printing—Engraving
Art Work—Offset Printing
Mimeographing
2526 Boarman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

UNIVERSITY 3780
Dubonnet Beauty Salon
309 PARKSIDE AVENUE
Near Russell

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Paris Fashion SHOES $3.95
Parisian Smartness with Economy
HENS & KELLY CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

Now is the time to have your heavy winter garments cleaned and pressed.
L. C. TYLER
PHONE 33 17 COURT STREET

ELMIRA

SHELL
Complete Fall Change-Over Service
E. A. BEMENT
418 Walnut Street 2-4116

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

The New Fall
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
are now ready for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

FARHART GARAGE
Buick and Pontiac
SALES AND SERVICE
Johnstown 646 Gloversville 4034

Home Made Pure Pork Sausage
Home Dressed Pork
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
29 South Main Street Phone 2591
Free Delivery

BUY AT THE **ESSO** SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

It Is a Good Time to Order
Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS
Sample Books Now on Display
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COUNTRY STYLE FRYING CHICKEN
About $1.11 each
JOHN ARNOTT
179 Kingsboro Phone 3345
Free delivery

Artistic
Curtains and Drapes
made to your order
in our own workrooms
ARGER-SINGER'S
Send Your Finest
CURTAINS
We Return Them Crisp and Fresh
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

Dresses in the latest modes for Fall — are being shown. Regular also half sizes. Prices from
$8.75 to $19.75
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St.

AUTUMN—
The time to change from summer TO WINTER Lubricants. Protect your car with Gulflex Registered Lubrication—Gulf No-Nox Ethyl—Gulfpride Oil.
Goodyear Tire and Battery Service
SERVICENTER, INC.
CAYUGA and GREEN STS. Phone 2128

Children's 2-piece All-Wool
SNOW SUITS
$3.98 to $7.90
A large assortment of styles and colors to select from.
PENNEY'S, ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

"Shagmoor" Coats
$29.98 to $59.98
Nelson's of Jamestown
106-110 East Second Street

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

Good Old Fashion Tip Talks on—
"Electric Appliances"
at
BIGELOW'S
Week of October 16th

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

KENMORE

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

KOEGL'S HOME BAKERY
Home of Quality
Bread, Pastries
Pies, Cakes
3195 Delaware Ave. 3106 Delaware Ave.

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Shoes for the Family
Florsheim, Red Cross, Thoro-Good, Freeman, Arch Mold. Red Goose
GEORGE L. SEIFERT
2894 Delaware Avenue

Open Evenings DE. 0483
Warm Clothes
for Men and Boys at
Kenmore Haberdashery
RUGBY SWEATERS
MALLORY HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
2874 Delaware Avenue

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Circulating Library — Bags
Costume Jewelry — Greeting Cards
1930 PALMER AVENUE
Telephone Larchmont 2500

THE CANDY BOX
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
68c a pound
Dolly Madison Ice Cream
1933 Palmer Ave. Larchmont 123 Wolf's Lane Pelham

YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

Long Island

BALDWIN

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Tel. 6473

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

We Welcome You to the GRAND OPENING SALE of the New
Baldwin 5-10-$1.00 Store
North Brand and Seaman Aves. Baldwin, N. Y.
Bargains Galore!

FAR ROCKAWAY

To Monitor Readers
Our services consist in a sincere desire to please, plus courtesy, promptness and appreciation.
Crossways Stores
INC.
Cleaners-Dyers-Furriers
EXPERT REMODELING AND REPAIRING
at Reasonable Cost
Stores: 1859 Mott Ave.—2125 Mott Ave.

MOLLIE-ANNE CORSET SHOP
Formerly Mollie Kohle
CORSETS and BRASSIERES
To fit every figure and form. Fitted by experienced corsetieres. Garments kept in repair—no charge.
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science Church

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

Far Rockaway 7-2400
SMITH BROS.
PLUMBING CO.
Heating—Metal Work
Oil Burners—Gas Ranges
701 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
O'CONNOR
Outfitters for Men, women and Children
Boys', Girls' and Infants' Wear
"Tots to Teens"
Where Your Dollar Goes Further
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUREL BEAUTY SALONS

are specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
143-18 Franconia Ave. Fl. 9-8519
and 43-66 162nd St. Ind. 3-7219
MODERATE PRICES

JOS. AMORUSO

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries and Dairy Products. BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
147-06 45th Ave., Opp. Flushing Hospital
Flu 9-3187 Special attention to phone orders

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union 68 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go" "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

CORONET TEA ROOM
Special Sunday and Holiday Dinners 75c
Weekly Luncheons 40-50c
Weekly Dinners 65c
NO LIQUOR SERVED
141-10a Northern Boulevard FL 9-9404

Complete Stock of
TABLE CANDLES and ELECTRIC BULBS
Join Womrath's Lending Library
Breyer's Ice Cream Delivered
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41 Ave. Flu. 9-1701

ARTHUR **BERGER** CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Mgr.
Flu. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Cleaning and Repairing—Weaving
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 163RD STREET

ELECTRIC SERVANTS
Lighten Housework

Croker-Evans RADIOS
41-27 Main Street FL. 9-6056
COURTEOUS SERVICE

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

Irvington's SHOES INC.
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

FREEPORT

Fall Outfits for Men
in Good Taste, Style and Value
THE IRVING SHOP
(Incorporated)
Clothier, Hatter, Haberdasher
80 South Main Street, Freeport

It is a revelation to visit
LITWAK'S
where you will see the very last word in new Decorative Ideas to beautify your home.
80 So. Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.

FREE DELIVERY
QUALITY MEATS and GROCERIES
We carry Pratt's Frosted Foods
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 1946

Have Your Fall Clothes Serviced by our
Miracle Dry Cleaning Plant
No odor—No shrinkage
C. V. Boller Co.
70 So. Grove St. Tel. Free. 3098

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church Street Freeport 5517

FREEPORT—Merrick

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4587
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 48

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

BRADLEY'S COVERED WAGON
ONE of Great Neck's GOOD Eating Places
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Draperies, Curtains
Slip Covers and Upholstering
CREATIVE DECORATORS
114 Middle Neck Road
G. N. 755
Below Theatre

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hemp. 7834

GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
Free Delivery
162 Jerusalem Ave.
J. Winkenbach

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Trade in Your Radio for
10-Tube 1940 Zenith
Only $79.95 Complete
• No Down Payment
• 32 Weeks to Pay
COOPER'S
53 MAIN STREET

GRANT'S 33rd ANNIVERSARY SALE
OCTOBER 14-21
Unusual special values of regular lines reduced for this event, in some cases, below current replacement cost prices. Limited quantities. Shop early.
36 MAIN STREET

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
formerly of 9 Main Street
Now at 19 Greenwich Street
(Opp. A. & P. Store bet. Front and Prospect)
Stunning Millinery 1.85 up
Misses' and Women's Dresses
Specializing in half sizes

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15-5 Evenings 8:15-11:15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HUNTINGTON

JAMES&HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE • PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

Geo. I. Brown
HABERDASHER
35-63 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Exceptional Values
Made to Order—Remodeling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS *(Continued)*

ARROW SHIRT SHOP
All sizes, all sleeve lengths, new fall patterns and whites.
Dunlap Hats — Meyers Gloves
Rabbor Robes — McGregor Sportswear
Chalmers Underwear
SHELLEY STORES
37-16 82nd Street — HA. 9-8927

HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order from $4
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82nd Street, Jackson Heights

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
PAPE'S FOOD SHOP
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
82-15 NORTHERN BLVD. — HAV. 4-7480

Georgian Hall Pharmacy
83rd St. and 37 Ave. — HAv. 9-6220
Breyer's ICE CREAM
LENTHERIC PERFUMES
WHITMAN CHOCOLATES
COSMETICS
MAGAZINES
Free Delivery Service

RADIO REPAIRS
We Guarantee All Our Repairs
RODERICK'S
37-65 82nd Street — HAV. 9-5555

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and 45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

RUBIN'S
PAINTS and HARDWARE
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND APPLIANCES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
We do all kinds of repairing.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. — HAV. 9-0176

ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
A Whole Building of Shoes
ROOSEVELT AVE., COR. 83rd ST.
RED CROSS SHOES
Special Dept. for Children
X-Ray Fittings

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. — Newtown 9-8650

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. — Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET — Boulevard 8-4339
Republic 9-0400 — Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-9146 — 89-68 165 St., Jamaica

LYNBROOK

See—Drive and Buy
The 1940
Chevrolet on Oct. 14th at
RUPP BROTHERS
619 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook
Phone 9100

Moderately Priced
Caroline Alder Hats and Elizabeth Dresses
23 BROADWAY

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue — Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK FUEL CO.
50 Forest Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
24-HOUR SERVICE
FUEL OIL — Oil Burners and Complete Heating Systems
KEROSENE — Day Phone
COAL — Lyn. 890—4497
KOPPERS COKE — Night Call
Free emergency service for your burner. — Lyn. 2041

Lamps—Lamps—Lamps
95c to $4.95 to $10.95
Desk—Vanity—Table
Crystals—Chinas—Potteries
WALTER S. MILLER Jr.
64 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

Long Island

MANHASSET

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman — 456 Plandome R.
Tel. Manhasset 760

Manhasset Tea Room
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
431 Plandome Road, *opp. Theatre*
Karl Lehmann, Prop. — Tel. 2579

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 — Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Confidential Charge Accounts
Quentin Fishman's — We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Gasau & Kamp, Inc.
Caterers
Weddings — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions
Dinners — Banquets
Delicatessen
113-05 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-2530

DAVIES — THE MARK OF QUALITY
Fresh Kitchen-Made Candies
GIFTS
101-07 Jamaica Avenue

D. ARNOWITZ
FALL SPECIALS
Men's Sportwear
Pants from $1.95
We specialize in matching pants to your coat.
105-22 JAMAICA AVENUE

HENRY B. MULLER
CUSTOM TAILORING
Specializing in Fur Work—Remodeling—Repairing
91-79 111TH STREET
Virginia 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

MOST SHOES FIT AT ONLY 5 POINTS — Without Seen Shoes FIT AS 5 POINTS
MATRIX TREADEASY
Also Budget Shoes
$5.00
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-3254

LIPSCHUTZ
STATIONERS
TYPEWRITERS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. — Cleve. 3-9067

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 — 8-2555

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL *(Continued)*

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

JUVENILE FASHIONS
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
9019 Jamaica Av. — 115-11 Jamaica Av.

Huettinger's Beauty Salon
Hair Stylist
8515 Jamaica Avenue
Three 50c Items for $1.00
Machineless Permanent Waves—$3.50
Cut Hair Bought
VIR. 7-2320

CANDY IS DELICIOUS FOOD — EVERY BIT
Now you can enjoy Assorted Chocolates as you like them.
50 DIFFERENT KINDS
MULLER BROS.
Vir. 7-9759 — 80-11 Jamaica Ave.

MARTEL'S
Fine Quality Sweaters and Tailored Skirts for Misses and Women.
8503 Jamaica Ave.
3129 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

FOR YOUR PARTY
Homestead Candies
Mail Orders Filled
39 NORTH PARK AVE. — R. V. C. 3749

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, Inc.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8214
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 Linden Boulevard
Tel. La. 8-3552
WHERE THE PROMISE IS IS PERFORMED
Characteristic coiffure. Individual Hair Cuts. Costume Permanent Waving. Manicuring.

SORENSEN'S
Beauty Parlor
Expert in Permanent Waving
231-32 Merrick Rd., Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.

MAMARONECK

2 Shops Now
Eloyse Haley
HAIRDRESSER
Larch. 2068 — Mam'k. 2423
1936 Palmer Ave. — 149 Mam'k Ave.

MOUNT VERNON

HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. — Phone 3539

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

YOU CAN OWN A CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER — 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

RUGS—UPHOLSTERY
Shampooed—Repaired
Stored
Dealers in Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Tel. Beverly 8661
IMPERIAL RUG COMPANY
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers.

MOUNT VERNON *(Continued)*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; new Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Eves.

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES
$6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon — 18 Main St., Yonkers

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 — Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

TYDOL VEEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 — 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street — Tel. 2527

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 — 7 Gramatan Ave

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway — Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

.KWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. E. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 — Oak 2600

LUNCHEON—TEA
DINNER
Deliciously Different
MARION YOUNG
Restaurant
57 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon
Hi. 4073

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

Walkoff Fur Shop
Remodeling, Storage, Manufacturing—Furs Made to Order
15 COLDEN STREET — TEL. 835

SINCLAIR
Superflame Oil for Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. — Tel. 3111

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEWBURGH *(Continued)*

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THINKING OF INSTALLING AN OIL BURNER?
We would appreciate the opportunity of estimating the cost of installing AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT in your home. No obligation implied.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
"Same Address Since 1861"
22 Pellham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

GREELEY & GREELEY
(Formerly Moore & Greeley)
- G. E. Refrigerators
- Washing Machines
- Radio Sales and Service

NEW ROCHELLE 1900
600 Main St., Opp. Maple Ave.

KOVAC'S BEAUTY and BARBER SHOP
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3311
230-232 North Ave. — New Rochelle, N. Y.

LA ROSE SHOPPE
New Line of Fall Corsets
Nemo, Lily of France, Master Craft, P. N. Practical Front, MisSimplicity, Artist Model, Maiden Form, Camp Corsets.
525 MAIN ST. (KRESGE BLDG.)

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 — "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. — Cor. Echo Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 — Private Parties

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street — New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
BEECHMONT MOTOR SERVICE, Inc.
William M. Webb
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
720 North Ave. — New Rochelle 5996

henri marten hairdresser
for characteristic permanent waves and chic coiffures.
hamilton 5089
57 church street, corner prospect st.

Perennials—Bulbs
DARWIN TULIPS
HYACINTHS
DAFFODILS, etc.
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER ST. — TEL. LARCH. 81
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

A Full Line of BUSTER BROWN SHOES for Children—
Also SHOES for the Entire Family
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., Cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Mildred Beauty Salon
55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER CLOTHES BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue — NEvins 8-6400

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn *(Continued)*

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
290 MOFFAT STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Timely Clothes and Michaels-Sterns, Made in Rochester
Suits $24.75, $29.75 and up
Topcoats, Overcoats $24.75 and up
Budget Accounts Invited
COLIN BROS. 1070 Flatbush Ave. Nr. Beverly Road

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let us **MARFAK** *Your Car*
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
ROSEDALE FLORIST
Cor. Ocean and Church Aves.
BUckminster 2-7010

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. — President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. — Ed. 4-8395
WADSWORTH 3-1850—1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry Insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 — 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
You can have a Pel-Mel Permanent Wave in any style to suit. One that expresses your personality. We have seven experts to serve you. $5-$10.
133 Wolfs Lane — Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kalb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE — PELHAM 0792-3397

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.
Telephone Pelham 0878

M. K. Manookian
Native Expert on Oriental Rugs and Domestic
199 SPARKS AVENUE
CLEANING — REPAIRING
WEAVING

ESSO
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

PORT CHESTER

The New Fall and Winter
NELLY DON DRESSES
Sheer Wools and Silks
$6.50 to $14.98
Exclusive with
STREGERS EMERSON CO.
107 NO. MAIN STREET

GIRLS' AND BOYS'
WINTER COATS
Children's 3-Piece Legging Sets
Girls' and Boys' Snow Suits
Reasonably Priced
KAPLAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
Tel. Port Chester 2100 — Free Delivery

LARRY
Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone Port Chester 3467

NEW YORK CITY

PORT CHESTER *(Continued)*

33rd Anniversary Sale
October 14 Through 21st
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 North Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S New MERCHANDISE COUPON BOOK PLAN
The modern method of time payment on your small purchases, too.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

THE
Windsor Dress Shoppe
Will Be at Their New Location
372 MAIN STREET
Saturday, October 14th,
With a Complete Line of
Coats — Dresses
Suits — Accessories

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street — BEACON
Phone 5399 — No. Cedar St., Phone 197

Tel. 615 — 317 Main Street
E. V. GRANT
Wall Papers, Paints, Glass Linoleums
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET — PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S&W FINE FOODS

The Wallace Company
"Poughkeepsie's Finest Store"
Bauer's COAT SALE
Sport or Dress
$12.95 Values to $19.95 — $29.95 Values to $45.00
All genuine fur trim.
260 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Rd.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

PAINT—GLASS
WALLPAPER—MIRRORS
Storm Windows
all sizes, installed
GEO. H. WABNITZ
INC.
115 State Street — Main 1094

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

Letters to Strongheart
by J. Carroll Boone
An Associated Authors Title — Price $2.50
Georgina Speare Book Shop
Agent for AA books
208 CUTLER BLDG.
Mail orders filled.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver — Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East — Glen. 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE * FLORHIDE * WATERSPAR * SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes
Cleaners, etc.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER *(Continued)*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311
9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. — *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-two years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats — Groceries — Fruits — Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

RYE

DANA F. WOODMAN
Representing
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
This is the first of a series of Advertisements on the Subject of LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
Residence—14 Elmwood Ave., Rye, N. Y., Rye 1128
N. Y. Office—Suite 1602, 393 7th Ave., New York, N. Y. Lackawanna 4-0780

SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 — NITE CALL 934

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barney's
COATS
FROCKS—SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

HENRY'S CLEANERS
Cleaning—Tailoring
Re-lining—Rug Cleaning
412 Smith St. — Phone 4-8434

many new dresses—coats—sportswear at
berkeley-smith
use your charge account
408 state street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRANDALL MUSIC STUDIO
Instruction in
Piano, Piano-Accordion, Banjo, Marimba, Hawaiian and Spanish Guitar, Mandolin
334 Montgomery — Tel. 2-6247
Next to Y. M. C. A.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
SYRACUSE
(Continued)

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
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Daily Features Page

A Model Car That Can Do 50 M. P. H.!

Monitor Camera Club from F. P. Sherry, Mill Valley, Calif.

Two mechanically minded little ladies watch repairs on a midget racing car.

Daily Quotation

DEARER is love than life, and fame than gold;
But dearer than them both your faith once plighted hold.

—SPENSER

Vocations

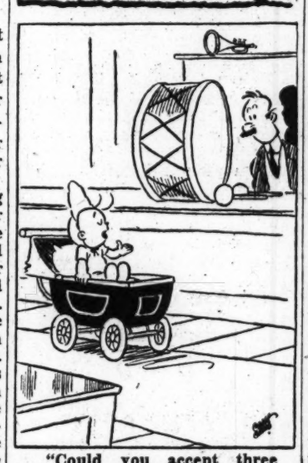
Two-Hour Developing

An enterprising young fellow at one of the Southern California beaches started a while-you-wait snapshot developing service for bathers and beach parties this summer. He specialized in two-hour service, and advertised it as "Your films developed-as-you-loaf."

He circulated through the lolling crowds on the sand, and whenever he saw persons with cameras, he would present them with his card telling them about this two-hour service and that the pictures would be ready to take home with them. The fact that the people could take their pictures home with them made the venture very successful.

The average beach party spends several hours on the beach, which allows plenty of time to make some snapshots and have them developed. He eventually gave a couple of boys employment in picking up the rolls of film and delivering the pictures.—E. W. B., Represa, Calif.

Little Chauncey



"Could you accept three slightly used baby rattles as down payment?"

Daily Anecdote

A 'Pointed' Lesson

On evening Washington Irving came upon a group of boys in the act of stealing apples from a tree. Instead of reprimanding the culprits, Irving, in his characteristic gentle manner, said, "Those are rather poor apples, boys. Follow me, and I will take you to a better tree."

The way led for some distance along a high thick hedge, the bushes of which were covered with long, sharp thorns. Not knowing they were being escorted by the owner to one of his own trees, but believing they were still engaged in an unlawful enterprise, the boys kept close to the bushes, and in consequence arrived at their destination with hands and faces marked with many unsightly scratches.

"Here is the tree," exclaimed their guide, "and I am the owner —Washington Irving. You are welcome to take all the fruit you want, but first let me call your attention to the injuries you have suffered while you were engaged in what you believed to be an act of wrongdoing. That is but an outward sign of the harm which comes to your characters when you steal. Now help yourself to the fruit, and whenever you want more, come and ask for it. When you do that you are always welcome to it."

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

"Do you agree with him politically?"

"No, we're both Democrats."

Round the World in Maine

We journeyed to Vienna, to Paris, and to Wales,
To Norway and to Denmark, by auto and by rails;
To Egypt and to Smyrna, to China and Peru,
To Sweden and to Poland, explored them through and through.
We traveled on to Naples, to Lisbon, and to Rome,
To Dresden and to Athens; and there felt at home.
We stopped awhile at Belfast, at Calais, and at York,
At Argyle and at Limerick, to hear the natives talk;
We hied away to Milo, Palermo, and Madrid,
To Corea and to Gilead, by big green forests hid;
To Corinth and to Bristol, to Stockholm and to Leeds,
To Carthage and to Cornish, all famed for noble deeds.
Then back by way of Mexico in sunshine and in rain,
And through the entire journey, never left the state of
MAINE

—By Mrs. Mary Huston, Woodfords, Maine.

Much Worse

He: "It's hard to have a lot of debts that you simply can't pay."

She: "O, I don't know! It's worse to have a lot that you simply must pay!"—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Send Them In

Simile: As unwelcome as a house-warming in an Eskimo igloo.

With a Growing Family

Antique Dealer: "May I help you, madam?"

Mother of Growing Family: "Yes, I'm looking for an Italian table of the resistance period."

Brevities

Detroit News: On looking through the office atlas, now two years old, we find the equator in the right place.

Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: During a brief lull in world confusion last week, we were almost certain we overheard Florida ask California, "Is it hot enough for you?"

Columbus Evening Dispatch: It probably won't be finished in time for this autumn, but our invention department is working on a device that will guarantee to keep the leaves from the neighbor's trees in the neighbor's yard.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

U.S.
IF ALL THE LAND IN THE U.S. WERE DIVIDED EQUALLY THERE WOULD BE ABOUT 16 ACRES FOR EVERY RESIDENT
MUSEUM
DEVICES USED IN OUTER WORLD
CHADAMES, A DESERT TOWN NEAR TRIPOLI, HAS HAD NO RAIN FOR 85 YEARS!
REWARD
AT THE ISSUANCE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THE BRITISH GOVT POSTED REWARDS OF $2500 FOR THE CAPTURE OF EACH SIGNER.

A Shady Prospect

St. Louis, Mo.

Some events are referred to as "shady transactions"; but this is not of that character, though shade is certainly its promise.

John S. Swift, head of a large printing establishment in the city, recently made it known that following a series of tests as to the variety of tree best adapted to this region and climate, he had acquired more than 100,000 young Chinese elm trees, which he was prepared to give to school children who would obligate themselves to plant and care for them.

He has said, moreover, that if the promises thus made are fulfilled, and if the trees justify the expectations entertained for them, he will supply even more a year hence.

Odds and Ends

A Picnic for a Small Boy

As many as 1,700 separate parts are assembled to make a single standard-size typewriter.

Half-Way Point

Kearney, Nebraska, lies midway between Boston and San Francisco, an inland distance of 1,733 miles.

Honored at Home

The majority of United States Presidents were elected from the states in which they were born.

Superlative Sweetness

More than 500 varieties of popular sweets are being manufactured at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the second largest candy-making center in the United States.

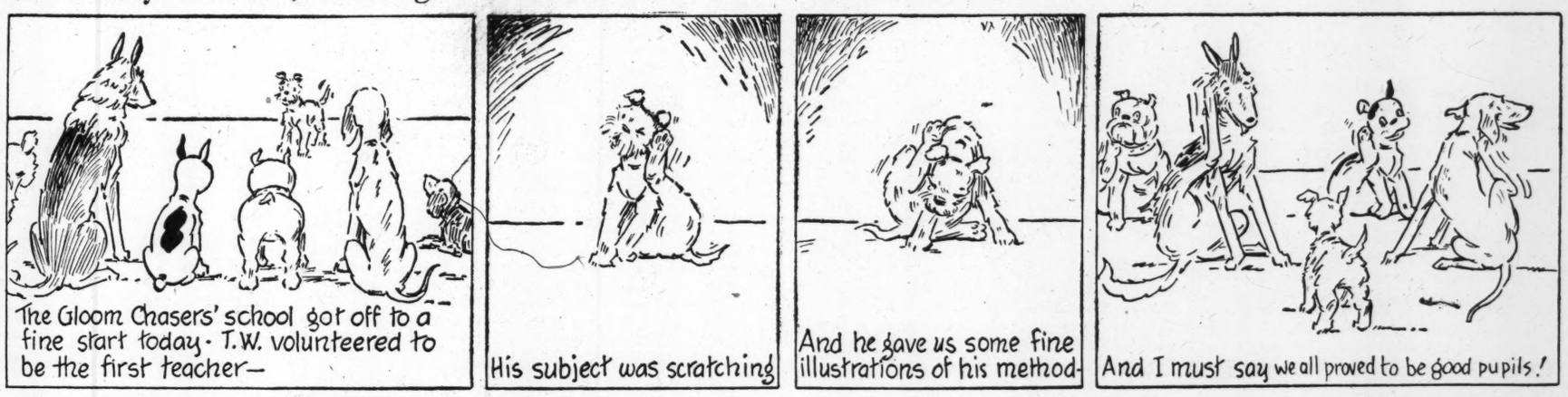
A Festival for Hawaii, Too

The annual Hawaiian May Day, Lei Day Festival, celebrated by the wearing of colorful flower garlands, is the outgrowth of an idea conceived by the vagabond poet, Don Blanding, while employed by a Honolulu newspaper 10 years ago.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Silent Music*

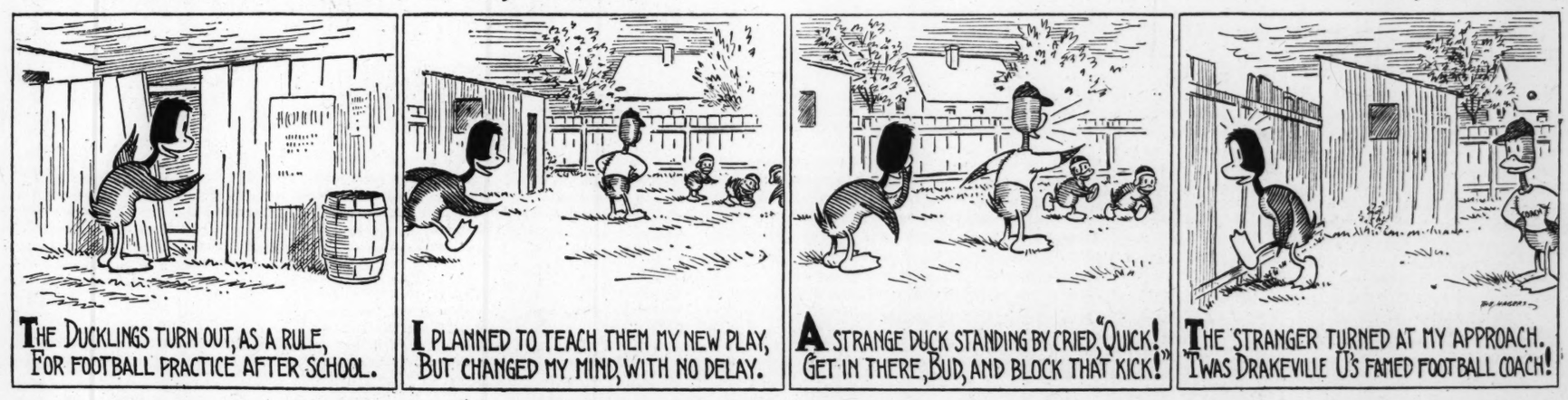
By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The First Lesson at the Gloom Chasers' (?) Academy*


The Gloom Chasers' school got off to a fine start today. T.W. volunteered to be the first teacher—
His subject was scratching
And he gave us some fine illustrations of his method.
And I must say we all proved to be good pupils!

The Adventures of Waddles—*His Play Is Blocked*

By THE HAGERS


THE DUCKLINGS TURN OUT, AS A RULE, FOR FOOTBALL PRACTICE AFTER SCHOOL.
I PLANNED TO TEACH THEM MY NEW PLAY, BUT CHANGED MY MIND, WITH NO DELAY.
A STRANGE DUCK STANDING BY CRIED, "QUICK! GET IN THERE, BUD, AND BLOCK THAT KICK!"
THE STRANGER TURNED AT MY APPROACH. 'TWAS DRAKEVILLE U'S FAMED FOOTBALL COACH!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Substitute for Peace

Some day nations will give up dueling as a means of settling their disputes, even as individuals have given it up. For reasonable men it was never more than a substitute for reason. And there are increasing evidences that for reasoning nations war is an unsatisfying substitute. The war now being waged—we almost said "in Europe" but really it is primarily still in thoughts and words — expresses a transition stage, in which peoples who all wish to rely on reason are struggling with certain governments which appear unwilling to abandon aggressive violence.

So we see the strangest war men have ever known, which might well be called a substitute for peace. For months there has been no genuine peace, but a continual threat of anarchy. However, in the struggle now going on, reason has by no means lost out. Even dictators are offering "something just as good" as real peace. They have to resort to reason in seeking their own people's support for violence. War admits itself a poor substitute for peace.

The great difficulty Mars is having in really getting started discloses mental conditions which are distinctly more encouraging than the technical existence of war would indicate. As the spiritual forces opposing war gain strength among Christian peoples they will find ways to deal with violence without resorting to violence. This thought is represented in the effort—it is not confined to one side—to avoid wholesale hostilities. It holds hope for a time when men will carry their rejection of substitutes for peace into more positive peacemaking, more self-sacrificing removal of war's causes, more active love for fellow men.

'Peace' Comes to Berlin

An illusion of peace can have effects almost as cruel as those of war. Why is that elderly couple standing before a store window in Berlin with tears streaming from their eyes? No, it is not because a son has just been reported "killed in action." Why does a city sink into sudden quietness and sadness? No, it is not because of a defeat.

These things happened because a rumor of peace had spread among a section of the German population. Everybody seemed to know somebody who had heard a radio report to that effect, though an American correspondent reported that no one could be found who had actually heard the report himself. A shop, to celebrate, had given away all its supplies, without reference to ration cards, to mark the glad occasion. Even Storm Troopers were so thoroughly "taken in" by the rumor that they spread the "good" news from door to door.

And then the central authorities heard of it. They got busy with radio and press. And the German people acted very much as other people would act. They wanted peace; as other people want peace. They thought they had it; as others thought they had it after Munich. They tasted the gall of a disappointment which much of the peace-seeking world experienced when Reichsführer Hitler suddenly moved his troops into Poland.

A world which has already experienced a startling and sobering awakening from an illusion of peace will feel an understanding compassion for a people whose most appealing symbol at this moment is a couple standing tearfully before a shop window.

Hey! Diddle, Diddle

A cat may look at a king, and a cow may stand and stare—presumably at anybody. It comes out of a British court opinion worthy of W. S. Gilbert. A lawyer was driving along a country road when a cow stepped off the grass without giving him sufficient time to avoid hitting her. Motorists will now agree that cows are just average pedestrians. But that is irrelevant. The report from London says the lawyer complained about the cow's action.

It does not say whether the cow complained. But that is *not* irrelevant. For the Lord Justice felt the cow had a case in that cows had strayed off the road from time immemorial. This fact would, of course, constitute a British tradition. So the decision went against the driver of the car that hit the cow.

If the decision be based on precedent, no one should demur. For what cows may do is indicated in the good old nursery rhyme, in which a good deal of latitude—and altitude—is permitted. Obviously our less fortunate cow went to no such extremes of bovine enjoyment as to warrant a motorist's sharing in the fun.

Tying Up a Merchant Marine

Many Americans undoubtedly have not begun to realize how far some of the restrictions in the pending cash-and-carry neutrality bill would go if it should be enacted as it stands.

It has generally been assumed that it would stop all American ships from going to Europe, at least northern Europe, by declaration of a war zone; and that is as it should be. But has there yet sunk into thought the fact that this bill would prevent American ships from carrying goods to any dependency of a belligerent country, however far removed from the scene of conflict?

Thus, for example, American ships could no longer ply between the West Coast of the United States and Australia or New Zealand. They could not stop at Hong Kong, Singapore, or French Indo-China. Or after having rounded the eastward corner of South America, could not cross the narrow ocean to British West Africa or South Africa. They could not even carry freight to and from Canada, except on "inland" waters.

The American merchant marine now has been built up to more than three times its former size and has over 300 vessels available for foreign trade. Some of these, it is expected, can be transferred from European to South American runs, but the most sanguine estimates of that trade do not contemplate that it can absorb all of them. The other logical zone of transfer would be to the trade routes of the Pacific.

This would be natural in another sense, in that the United States draws a number of essential raw materials from that area. There are rubber and tin to be brought from British Malaya, this being the principal source of supply for the United States on both these important commodities. There is also rubber from Ceylon and Indo-China; manganese ore, jute, and shellac from India; tung oil from Indo-China; palm oil from the Straits Settlements; chrome ore and wool from Australia.

American vessels cannot operate in numbers to the Philippine Islands and Netherlands Indies if they are unable also to take on cargoes and passengers for or from Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, India, or Australia.

Of course, most Americans would rather lay up ships than have them go into war zones. But it appears that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an effort to please or appease the isolationists, has gone farther than is necessary or desirable. A modification of the bill to permit American maritime trade with belligerent dependencies well outside the area of hostilities would be very much in order.

A Word for Finland?

Americans feel unexpected pulls on their sentiments as very big Soviet Russia exerts political pressure on its little neighbor, Finland. A unique record of war-debt payments to the United States, Paavo Nurmi's speed, and Jan Sibelius' music have combined to make Finland something more than a distant land for Americans. They have watched Finnish progress closely and found it assuming familiar patterns.

Now, reports from Washington of requests by Norway and Sweden for American intercession in the Russian-Finnish situation bring Americans face to face once more with their position in world affairs. The question is not only one of sympathy. In Russian pressures on Finland the other Scandinavian states see a swiftly developing effort by Russia to control their entire region and reach into the Atlantic.

The United States cannot ignore the possibility of Russia's rising to become a North Atlantic naval power. Just as Americans in the fall of 1938 suddenly discovered their interest in the existence of a British Navy with benevolent intentions toward the Monroe Doctrine and the "open door" in the Far East, so Americans now may discover an interest in a Scandinavian bulwark between Russia and the Atlantic Ocean.

Just how effective an influence the United States can be in the Baltic is not clear, however. Possibly moral pressures could avert completion of the most drastic of Russia's aims against Finland. Russia stands to gain nothing from incurring American enmity. Possibly a word to the wise would not fall on unhearing ears, and it is plain from Washington reticence that if that word be spoken, its every syllable will be weighted with the caution required to make its utterance profitable.

Add Horrors of War: A Scotch regimental piper has invented a bagpipe which may be played merely by plugging it into an electric light socket.

The Bookshelf

Data On Unemployment

Corrington Gill's WASTED MANPOWER (New York: Norton. $2.75) may not now receive the attention it would have had if the war had not come. Sudden business activity, stimulated in part by the war, has made the problem of unemployment seem less pressing.

Still, Mr. Gill's book is a good one to read at this time. Some of the immediate elements of the problem may have been altered, but in his long-range approach the author has reminded us that solution of unemployment depends upon normal and rational methods applied to a normal and rational peace economy.

Mr. Gill's book avoids the error of over-simplification. He sees the part played by technological development in throwing men out of work, but he does not over-emphasize it. Indeed, he recognizes that, in the right kind of an economy, men would benefit from better machinery and a higher concentration of productive efficiency.

Those who believe there is any one simple cause for a phenomenon like unemployment would do well to cull from Mr. Gill's book a list of the causes that have been discussed by this author. Such a list would include: increase in working population, technological improvements, managerial improvements, development of new products, changes in consumers' tastes, tariffs and other legislation, new markets, loss of old markets, depletion of old resources, migration of industry, overproduction, and over-saving.

When it comes to recommending a solution, Mr. Gill does not fall into the illogicality of adducing a single remedy for the manifold causes he has cited. The problem, he says, must be attacked on many fronts.

Improved employment services, regularization of business so as to spread production throughout the season, a measure of credit control through the Federal Reserve System and rationalized public works are among the solutions urged by the author. Mr. Gill, unlike many conservatives, does not believe restoration of employment can be left exclusively to private enterprise and fortuitous local relief. On the other hand, he does not believe the unemployment problem rests for its solution entirely with the Government.

The message of this book, apart from its fruitful array of facts, is that private enterprise and government can and must join forces to cope with unemployment. Reasonably complete employment depends for Mr. Gill upon a stabilized economic system, and such a system to him depends upon Government spending on public works to augment the shrinkage in private investment.

This recommendation is not new, nor is it set forth with any particular cogency. It is basically the theory of compensatory finance, which was so roundly rebuked in the rejection of the President's spending bill. The book's value lies particularly in the examination of what is still the nation's number one economic and social problem, by a man who is Assistant Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration. He knows the problem in all its ramifications. He knows there is neither a single cause nor a single remedy. He speaks with authority and information of the inside of a program about which those on the outside have never hesitated to express an opinion.

Like many social workers, however, he discusses social and economic issues as if they existed in a vacuum. If they would give greater recognition to such shabby parts of the picture as have been represented by political interferences with WPA, people generally would feel happier about the realism of their reformers. R. M. B.

Speaking of Encirclement

New York: Third Tier

Before I came to live in New York I used to think of it in terms of great cliff-like buildings impregnable and austere. Below, in the gorges, swarmed human ants and automobile beetles.

Now when I think of New York I visualize an old, old lady hovering over a beanstalk. I know it all sounds fantastic, but I can explain.

To me now New York is a city built on three tiers. The subway is the first tier. There is a tier for business people; and finally there are the roofs. These have always been for people who love music, books, birds, flowers, and cannot afford much rent.

Before he was famous, Zola lived in a garret where he grilled sparrows on the end of a curtain rod and where he found inspiration by looking out through the transom on the gargoyles of Notre Dame and the peaked roofs of Paris. Leonardo painted in a tiny room, under a sloped Florentine roof, though with the Medicis' favor back of him he could have had a *palazzo* complete with daggered servants, Carrara marbles, and ornate frescoes of bacchantes and cupids.

* * *

I could go on, but return to the dear old lady on the roof in New York. She is my rooftop neighbor and has about the smallest roof of any I know. It measures eight feet square and is a world of knitting needles, goldfish, canary, and a tomcat, contented, sleek, and sassy. On her roof flowers grow out of their boots and burst into luxurious bloom. They are not expensive plants, to be sure, but her daisies are enormous, sweet peas are lush, and even in winter her roof is green, for in winter she cultivates evergreens.

Hers is one of New York's many Third Tier paradises. I have visited several, and can truthfully say that Third Tier does not lack variety. If you like sports, you can watch a match of tennis, a ping-pong tournament, or a baseball game. If you like sun there are several sun roofs. There are open roofs for painters and stargazers; roofs for dining and dancing; roofs with kindergartens, swimming pools, and pigeon lofts.

The biggest pigeon loft is atop the NEA building, with four trained men constantly in attendance. It is to this loft that carrier pigeons, harnessed with diminutive aluminum capsules containing precious news-film, are flown from great ocean liners anchored down the bay. The pigeons reach their destination quicker than any coast guard cutter possibly could.

* * *

A day does not pass without my visiting some roof. And the remarkable thing about all of them is the atmosphere permeating them. It seems that like half-empty balloons worries lose strength with altitude—they never get that high.

I have only an ordinary tar-paper roof, but my view of the green New Jersey coast and the Hudson could be the envy of any palatial penthouse. Once I reach my roof I am in a serene world all my own. I am on the Third Tier.

In speaking of the Third Tier I do not mean the proud heads of the Chrysler or the Empire State building; neither do I mean the magnificent terraces where well groomed people lounge in the shade, a cool drink in hand—for the most charming roofs I know are in the least fashionable parts of town, with tenement houses and factories hemming them in on either side.

A fashionable address does not seem to mean much to the Third Tier dwellers. The things they care about most are sunlight, plants, stars, books, and a free expanse of horizon. They are simple, kind people, and there is an unwritten law of good fellowship that exists among us on the Third Tier. For the children it is a full-lunged yodel from roof to roof; for grownups an exchange of informal lunch or dinner invitations through cupped hands.

I know almost all the Third Tier people in my neighborhood. We walk our dogs together, exchange books, and occasionally picnic on our roofs. Winter does not break up our friendship, for cold weather or hot, over the noise and confusion of the first two tiers, the Third towers the year round in magnificent peace.

TAMARA ANDREEVA

North . . South . . East . . West

Elective Reformation

By Frank L. Perrin

During the sessions of Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held recently in San Francisco, Judge Joseph W. Ulman, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, Md., in the course of an interesting address, declared that America's system of criminal justice fails in "both its objectives." These objectives are the protection of society and the reformation of the offender. No one admits, of course, that the people of a highly civilized nation ever so much as think of revenge, or of punishment for punishment's sake. And yet it might be well if we were to examine our thoughts and analyze our desires in this respect. We may discover that we demand more than mere protection against the vicious and the predatory, and that our greatest ambition is not to accomplish the rehabilitation of those who have offended most grievously.

Judge Ulman quoted, apparently with approval and without reserve or qualification, the statement attributed to former Chief Justice Taft that "the administration of the criminal law in America is a disgrace to civilization."

That is a serious and humiliating arraignment. It is not one to which the layman, an integral unit in the body politic and a defender of the jury system, will promptly enter a plea of guilt, or even of nonfeasance. The system under which the administration of the criminal law is implemented has come down to us from an older civilization and has remained unaltered in its essentials. It is true, as cannot be denied, that abuses have crept in. Judges have not always observed a rule of struct neutrality or impartiality. Jurors have frequently been bribed or otherwise influenced to violate their oaths.

* * *

But it was not to these lapses or miscarriages of justice that Judge Ulman referred. Probably it was not these that prompted Chief Justice Taft to frame his serious indictment. The fault is not so much with the machinery, it may be, as with its operation and the quality of its product. Judge Ulman believes that we have failed to follow through in the effort to complete, whenever and wherever possible, the work only begun when guilt is admitted or proved and the measure of punishment has been assessed. This neglect, he points out, compels fruitless and discouraging repetitions of well-intentioned efforts designed to protect society and rehabilitate the criminally inclined.

Where shall we begin? And when? Judge Ulman believes that the best of all ways to meet the problem is to rid the offender of his criminal impulses and habits if this can be done. He does not promise that this can always be accomplished. It is insisted that hoped-for rehabilitation and regeneration can never be brought about by the methods now being pursued. It is conceded, though it has not been proved by those who defend or those who condemn present practices, that in some cases failure is unavoidable. This, for the purposes of the present discussion, may remain a moot question. Continued incarceration, in lieu of some more summary or violent method, is recommended by the specialists for the incurable and unregenerate.

But opposed to this is the plan which demands serious and thoughtful consideration. It includes segregation of first offenders, with an opportunity for dignified employment in an atmosphere entirely different from that of state prisons and county jails. "We are concerned with him" (the criminal), says Judge Ulman, "as a human being who either can be fitted into the free life of a free society, or who cannot be. We are concerned only incidentally with the particular crime he has committed, the section of the criminal code he has violated. We want a system in which individualization of treatment will be the keynote, the rehabilitation of the prisoner a primary aim, the protection of society the ultimate objective."

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The implementation of such a system does not seem to present an insuperable problem. There must be, first of all, a prompt trial, decent accommodation for untried offenders, simplification of legal procedure, and a wise limitation of the sentencing power or range of discretion. Then there comes what would appear to be the most important and only really revolutionary provision. This is the proposed creation of a commission as an executive department of the State Government which would take the convicted youth under its wing and keep him there normally until he is twenty-five. He might be released sooner if his progress warranted.

This contemplates an extension of what might be termed a modified parole system. It is proposed that the commission, with consent of the trial court or judge, might extend the parole period when conditions warrant such action.

It cannot be said, offhand, that the key to a difficult problem has not been found.

The Wide Horizon

Paris in Wartime

By William H. Chamberlin

PARIS

Four weeks of war and Paris is almost unrecognizable. The glamor, the chic, the gaiety are gone. The well-dressed women who formerly crowded the fashionable boulevards and cafés are gone; many of the cafés are closed. The most famous Paris streets, Rue de la Paix, Avenue de l'Opéra, seem forlorn and deserted, with their rows of closed shops bearing the familiar sign: "Closed on account of mobilization."

The large department stores are almost empty, with about half a dozen customers on a floor, mostly sad-looking women dressed in black. Nor is there much of an assortment of goods in the shops. For the masses of women and children who were evacuated from Paris after the outbreak of the war (it has been estimated that from a third to a half of the population left the city) bought what they needed before their departure and the stores have not ordered new stocks. My wife was recently looking for a simple navy blue felt hat in a department store and found only three hats in stock, of which one had to be taken from the window display. The leading creators of women's fashions, Lucien Lelong, for instance, have closed their doors, with many of their employees at the front.

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It is difficult for anyone not living in Paris to realize how complete has been the exodus of men, except for the very young and very old. From our own experience, our butcher, our grocer, our milkman, our iceman, our shoemaker, my wife's tailor have all been called. Our maid fled to her home in the country on the day when war broke out and her successor had been working for a family in which the head had been called up as a reserve officer.

There are men in uniform (recently the British uniform is seen more and more frequently) riding in motorcycles or automobiles or walking in groups. The French are often accompanied by women.

A good many women are also in uniform. Besides the subway and bus guards and conductors there are Red Cross nurses and women in charge of "passive defense," responsible for order in the *abris* or underground air raid shelters, and for first aid to victims.

During the first days of the war there were several air raid warnings from the sirens which sent people, at any hour of the day or night, scurrying to the cellars which are considered strong enough to withstand the shock of bombing, carrying their gas masks with them. However, no bombs fell after the alarms and Paris is now in many ways less agitated than it was during the first days of the war. Some people who hurried off to the provinces immediately after the outbreak of hostilities have now returned, despite the disapproving warnings which are periodically issued by the authorities. Blackouts are still enforced; but closing hours for moving-picture theatres and cafés have been advanced respectively to ten and eleven p. m. People are also now more inclined to leave their gas masks at home, although the cylindrical cases in which these masks are carried are still a very conspicuous feature of Paris street life. Only recently I noticed a little girl of about six carrying a gas mask in one hand, while she fondled a large doll in the other. In general, however, Paris has become almost a childless city.

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The famous fountains on the Rond Point of the Champs-Elysées are no longer playing and the little crystal pigeons and rabbits which formerly squirted up streams of sparkling water are mournfully silent. The large statues, representing various French cities, on the Place de le Concorde and the obelisk, the Paris companion to London's "Cleopatra's Needle" are being covered with scaffolding and sandbags in an effort to safeguard them against bombing.

But if the gaiety and joy of life are gone from Paris, the French wit, the keen humor, the individuality in taste persist. L'Oeuvre, one of the popular newspapers, still publishes its delightful cartoons, somewhat reminiscent of the New Yorker.

The French artistic instinct has found a new means of expression in the arrangement of the strips of paper which are pasted over almost all windows in order to avert bomb concussions. The strips are of varied colors, from pale blue and seagreen to the ordinary white and brown. For designs the Parisians have selected all sorts of geometrical figures, squares, oblongs, circles, parallel lines and radiating star lines. A large florist has put up a beautiful flower arrangement in paper of varied colors and a steamship company offers an artistically designed tropical island, with a ship approaching it.

Harbingers of Boreas

CHICAGO

There are whitecaps today in the inner harbor. That means a good bit of wind. And it means, too, that the time isn't so very far off when we'll look out there and see nothing but ice. Then we will have nearly six months with no boats. There is a cold, sometimes exquisite beauty, in the vast snow-swept surface of Lake Michigan. But moving things—silver sails, long, low freighters, with curls of black smoke and puffs of white steam, and occasional deep-throated growls—we'll miss all that.

This first wintry warning already has sent the little craft scurrying inland on trailers and atop trucks and automobiles for overhauling and scraping and repairing, to await the reappearance of blue water and blue skies in May.

The big fellows are still working. They'll probably come and go until next month, especially with this business boom, and the steel mills down below crying for more ore from up in the Superior region. But they look as if they were anxious even now to go into winter quarters, to fill up and unload and have it over with as soon as possible.

Several big private yachts toss impatiently at anchor. Their work is done, for few will venture out for pleasure from now on. The Coast Guard station down below doesn't look much different. But inside they're alert. A tiny wisp of smoke tells of the warmth they've mustered to counter the cold wind zooming down off the lake.

We'll miss the clanging bell that warns idle watchers off the bridge so it can open its jaws to let grunting freighters up and down the river. Sometimes the piercing blasts from tiny tugboats—the smaller they are the louder seem to be their whistles—have interfered with our work, but we'll miss them just the same.

Yes, we'll miss the moving things and the tooting and the clanging that go with them. But the changing forms and colors of the ice and the winter sky will be partial compensation. And the music of the wind around the edges of steel-framed windows!

RALPH W. CESSNA